THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 29. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The New Path to the Indies.

Speech of Mr. Jay Cooke.

Solid Men in Council.

Railroad War in Maine.

Baez and San Domingo.

Reconstruction of the Cabinet.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

A RAILROAD PARTY.

Mr. Jay Cooke Among the New York Capitalists—The Future Pathway to the Indies.

About two hundred gentlemen, in response to the following invitation:—

MR. HENRY C. BOWEN
requests the pleasure of your company to meet
MR. JAY COOKE,
Thursday evening, February 2, 1871, at half-past 7 o'clock, No. 90 Willow street, Brooklyn Heights—met at Mr. Bowen's residence last evening. The company was composed of the leading business men of Brooklyn and New York.

THE INTERESTS REPRESENTED.

It was certainly a remarkable company. The solid men of the community were there. The long heads of Wall street, and Broad street, and Nassau street, Pine street and Broadway—the most of them, indeed, rather suggestively crowned with silver, were brought together in such a manner as such heads too rarely are, in the golden social atmosphere of Mrs. Bowen's elegant and hospitable home.

Every department of the trade and finance of the great financial centre and commercial metropolis was represented. Five hundred millions of live capital were represented. The pulpit, the press, the bar were represented. There were the men who supply the sinews of war, who provide the wings of commerce, who build the engines of peace, and wield the potent agencies af modern civilization. Among

THE GENTLEMEN PRESENT

there were Messrs. Foster and Leonard of the firm of Leonard, Sheldon & Foster; Aaron Heely, James Myers, Rev. Dr. Field, Judge Pratt, of the Supreme Court, D. C. Robbins, Rev. Dr. Joshua Leavitt, of the *Independent*, C. C. Dike, Coleman Benedict, John Russell Young, Mr. O'Brian, of O'Brian Bros., Mr. Burnham, of the firm of Journay & Burnham, A. A. Low, H. B. Claflin, Hon James Barnes, James Howe, John Hunter, President of the Dime Savings Bank, Thomas Messenger, President of the Brooklyn Bank; Pitt Cooke of Jay Cooke & Co.; H. Messenger, Thomas Denny, Jr., Charles Dennis, of the Atlantic Mutual; Luther B. Wyman, R. B. Perrin, President of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank; N. S. Beers, banker; Milton Caldwell, banker; A. W. Sheppard, banker; Jonas Aitkens, of the firm Robinson, Chase & Co.; Henry E. Bowen; Governor Ashley, of Montana; Gordon L. Ford; E. B. Litchfield; James Freeland; Mr. Silas Ludlow, Collector of Internal Revenue; Isaac Van Anden; John F. Hervus; H. B. Duryea; Charles Hurd; Anthony Gilkison, Charles H. Dillingham; C. W. Kendall, member of Congress-elect from Nevada; Walter E. Colton, George Holt, John B. Hutchinson, J. C. Howe & Co., George Bowen, Edward Bowen, George Leary, of the Savannah Steamship Company; Dwight Johnson, President of the Firemen's Trust Company; William M. Thomas, Vice-President of the City National Bank; Henry J. Foster, Cashier City National Bank; B. B. Van Vleck, Nicholas Luqueer, Morris Reynolds, Henry A. Bowen, and others.

Mr. Bowen, the host of the occasion, said that the company had taken this method of affording to his friend Mr. Cooke an opportunity of saying to them all at once and all together what one friend might say in convesation to another upon a subject of mutual interest.

In response to this introduction Mr. Cooke came forward. His remarks were made in a conversational, off-hand manner. A map at one end of the parlor served to illustrate the geographical conditions of the undertaking which the gentleman assumed to explain. Mr. Cooke used a wand occasionally to emphasize his points, in so doing forcibly reminding at least a few of his hearers of the period twenty years ago, when he used map and wand to subsidize the imagination of his Sunday-school scholars, in the old St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church of Philadelphia, for the evangelization of the wilds of Africa. The subject received the close attention of the company, notwithstanding the rival and distracting influence of the charming ladies who presided in regal state at the opposite end of the drawing-room.

REMARKS OF MR. JAY COOKE.

Mr. Cooke commenced by saying that as long ago as 1845 it was believed that the route chosen by the Northern Pacific Railroad would be the ultimate popular road to the Pacific coast, on the principle that the highways of nations follow the water-courses. As early as 1858, Mr. Coffin, the well-known newspaper correspondent, under the *nom de plume* of "Carleton," published a pamphlet on the subject which attracted much attention. He commenced at Duluth, on Lake Superior, and traced the route from thence to the Red River, thence down the valleys of the Missouri and the Yellow stone, a route which could be easily graded, and which led through a country rich in mineral wealth of coal, iron, and limestone. The route passes thence to Galatin, through one of the most favored portions of the country for stock raising; and also through the gold mining region of Montana. The route then followed the valley of the Columbia to the Pacific coast, when it was completed. New York (or, as he should say, Brooklyn, as he was now, perhaps, addressing that locality), would be some 600 miles nearer the Pacific. The distance from Brooklyn to Puget Sound would be about 3000 miles, and an express train running at the rate of 29 miles an hour would traverse the whole distance in about four days. The grades of the whole route would be easy, and would nowhere exceed fifty feet to the mile. It was not a frozen region that the road traversed, as the speaker proceeded to show by several comparisons. No snow sheds would be required, and there would not be a tunnel on the entire route. He explained in detail the vastness of the great Northwestern country, as well as its unbounded resources, water power, forests, and mineral wealth. Along the entire route of the Northern Central there was a region of coal, which was the substratum of all mineral wealth. The country was fertile, the temperature mild, and the region capable of enormous development. It intersects and drains navigable streams along the entire route. At present the lumber trade of Puget Sound alone required 736 sail for transportation. Governor Smith, of Vermont, for the Vermont Central trustees, has purchased all the boats and other property of the Northern Transportation Company on the great lakes running from Ogdensburg, N. Y., to Duluth, Minn., where they will connect with the Northern Pacific Railroad. This action, which carries out the plans for the establishment of a grand trans-continental line, is commended on all sides in New England, as it is believed that the great power acquired by the Central managers will be used, not in the spirit of a greedy monopoly, but for the best interests of the road and State. The Northern Pacific Company is now building westward from Lake Superior. Enough money has been paid in by the stockholders to construct and equip the first division of the road, from Lake Superior, across Minnesota, to the Red river of the North, 223 miles. The money for this branch—$6,000,000—has been paid in, and the work is being rapidly pushed to completion. Arrangements are also being made for commencing the building the road at the western terminus on Puget Sound and the Pacific Ocean. This work will commence in the spring, and in a little time the road will be in the process of building at each end. He desired to be understood, however, that as the financial agents of the company, the firm which he represented did not propose to make any promises which could not be filled. They regarded the bonds as the safest and soundest securities in the market. If they did not they would never lend their names to the enterprise. But he was not prepared to state the exact time of the completion of the road. If he was asked his personal opinion, however, he would say that within four years he expected that the trade of the Indies would be carried over this route. The company has somewhat over fifty millions of acres of land, which would undoubtedly sell for a much larger amount than the amount of bonds it would be necessary to issue. No stock has yet been issued, and when it is issued nothing was to be paid on it. The road was to be built upon its bonds and the sale of its lands. Mr. Cooke then proceeded to show the value of these bonds as a perfect security, being a first mortgage issue on a railroad over two thousand miles in extent, together with the rolling stock, buildings and all other equipments, and also a land grant of more than fifty million acres of land, embracing an amount of territory equal to Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Long Island, New Jersey, and Delaware. He then went into a very interesting description of the ocean current, which governed the course of trade. A vessel leaving China and Japan for San Francisco is now obliged to sail within eighty miles of Puget's Sound. Thence it has to traverse six hundred miles to reach its port of destination. When the Northern Pacific Railroad is completed, and the proposed telegraphs are constructed, the cargo of this vessel will be landed at New York, and the announcement of its sale telegraphed to its shippers sooner than the vessel can now be signalled off the Golden Gate. It might be asked, Mr Cooke said, in conclusion, if this route possessed all these advantages, why was it not selected in the first place as the highway to the Pacific? He had asked this question himself. But it is easy to explain when we inquire into the subject. The Mormons, in selecting Salt Lake as their site, did so with the intention of being removed from communication with the rest of the world. They hoped never to be troubled with the world's people. But they left their track behind them, and when Fremont was sent out to quiet the Indians, he naturally selected the same route. Then the Government was obliged to send a large force to California to take possessisn of that country as a part of our payment for the expenses of the war with Mexico. Soon after the gold fever broke out, and, of course, the people in their rush went by the beaten track. But the route of the Northern Pacific has the Saints with it. (Laughter.) All along the proposed road are villages and streams named after some patron saint. It was along this track, with its delightful climate, that the original emigrants sought their abode, and there are hundreds of Catholic settlements already established.

REMARKS OF EX-GOVERNOR ASHLEY.

At the conclusion of the address of Mr. Cooke, ex-Governor Ashley, of Montana, by request made a few remarks, confirming all that had been said in praise of the climate of the region to be traversed by the Northern Pacific Road. He adduced in evidence of the isothermal advantages of that region the fact that since he surrendered the Gubernatorial chair of Montana, last fall, he had gone all winter without an overcoat in the clothes he then wore. (Laughter.) He was convinced that Montana was destined speedily to become the great wheat-growing section of the United States.

The company was then invited to the supper-room to enjoy an elegant and bountiful entertainment prepared by the well-known caterer, R. G. Anderson.

SAN DOMINGO.

Important Letter from Baez.

The following letter from President Baez, of San Domingo, to a friend in this country, has just been received and will be read with interest:—

RESIDENCE OF THE EXECUTIVE, SAN DOMINGO, Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1871.—Esteemed Friend:—I had the pleasure to receive by the steamer Tybee your esteemed favor of the 31st of December, and I have read the interesting details it contains. The worthy and noble conduct of General Grant is beyond all praise. I am daily more pleased that Providence has placed me in relations with a person of his high qualities in the arduous and patriotic task of assuring the future of my country and of saving the principles of its civilization. His firmness, intelligence, and deep convictions lead me to hope that we shall triumph over the obstacles and calumnies of gratuitous enemies, both in the United States and at home, and over the men who comprehend no great, noble, generous idea, but only sordid calculations for their own personal interest. The brilliant and persuasive message of President Grant, which we have inserted in the official bulletin, has produced the most pleasing and favorable impression in the minds of the Dominicans, who have seen with enthusiasm the lofty idea which he has of his country, and his delicate manner of setting forth the advantages which the powerful American Union will gain from the annexation of this island. When there is so much honor and tact at the same time, the result seems certain, since the means which will be used to obtain it will be in harmony with the prudence of the preparatory steps and measures. I am expecting the arrival of the commission. Its appointment is a happy omen, and I do not doubt that its final report, based on truth, will produce the desired result. When one acts in good faith, without ulterior designs, and when there is no exaggeration in the reports, one cannot fail to gain by the evidence before which men like Perry, Hatch, and some others who have prospered by trickery and calumny, will be unmasked. BUENAVENTURA BAEZ.

ANOTHER RAILROAD WAR.

Travelling Troubles in Maine—Important Legislation Asked For.

For some years, says the Boston *Traveller*, the Portsmouth, Saco, and Portland Railroad, between Portsmouth and Portland, has been run by the Eastern and the Boston and Maine Railroads, on what was nominally a perpetual lease, though to either party was reserved the right to terminate it on six months' notice, by the payment of $100,000. The rent paid was six per cent.—a pretty fair price at the time the lease was made.

A few months since the Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth Company gave notice of its intention to terminate the lease with each of the other roads, and pay to each the penalty provided for in the lease. Since then each of the other roads has offered to make new leases by which the Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth Company would receive a rent of ten per cent.—a handsome advance from the old rental. Up to this time that company has not accepted of the terms offered.

The Boston and Maine Railroad Company has now petitioned the Maine Legislature for authority to extend its road from South Berwick to Portland, thus making it an independent and rival line all the way from Boston to Portland. The Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth Railroad will oppose the grant, and the question will be one of the most important before the Legislature of that State this winter. We hear that there is a probability that the petitioners will get what they ask.

—Here is a suggestive little statement to lovers of statistics, which comes from Toronto. The jail report for last year said that eight medical students had been imprisoned. Investigation showed that two persons, who never had attended the medical schools, but called themselves medical students, had been committed, one of them seven times and the other once.

—General W. G. Harding, of Tennessee, has published a long letter to show what are, in his view, the terrible evils resulting from immigration to the present occupants of this country. He talks in this way:—Population increases competition, competition reduces wages, reduction of wages generates want, want leads to degradation and crime.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The French Assembly Elections.

Protests Against Disqualification.

Gen. Manteuffel's Great Victory.

Advices from the Pacific.

Terrible Indian Outrages.

Settlers and Miners Killed.

Mail and Baggage Trains Attacked

Indian Battle on the Colorado.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM EUROPE.

Protests Against the Disqualification of Voters at the Assembly Elections.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 2.—Twelve opposition journals have protested against the decree issued by the Bordeaux Government on Tuesday, providing for the disqualification from the privilege of election to the Assembly of members of families reigning over France since 1789, all persons who have acted as Imperial official candidates in the past elections, or held office as Ministers, Senators, or Councillors of State under the empire, and prefects who have accepted office between the 2d of December, 1851, and the 4th of September, 1870. A deputation of some of these journals waited upon M. Jules Simon to-day and stated to him verbally the grounds on which the protest is based.

M. Simon, in his reply to the address, declared that the decree issued by the Paris Government on the 28th of January abolished all disqualifications for the National Assembly, and that he would insist upon the execution of the Paris decree.

At a public meeting held in this city to-day a Committee of Public Safety was nominated for the future government of France. It includes the names of MM. Gambetta, Louis Blanc, Rochefort, and Duponta1.

No Election to be Held in Alsace.

A telegram was received yesterday by the Government here from Jules Favre, in which he stated that the Germans have agreed to ignore the holding of elections for Assembly in Alsace.

The French generals commanding in the north and centre of France have protested against the Prussian demands relative

The Line of Demarcation

between the French and German armies.

The 24th French Corps, including Garibaldi, escaped

The Pursuit of Gen. Manteuffel's Army.

BERNE, Feb. 2.—General Manteuffel has pursued the French Army of the East to the Swiss frontier.

The town of Neuenburg, on the Baden side of the Rhine, is

Overcrowded with Fugitives

from the French army, many of whom are sick or suffering from wounds. The churches are filled with the latter class, who are receiving the necessary treatment from the Badeners.

Last Evening's] Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 2—4·30 P. M.—Consols closed at 91⅝ for money and 91¾@92 for account. American securities firmer. 5-20s of 1862, 90⅝; of 1865, old, 90; of 1867, 89; 10-40s, 89. Stocks firmer Erie, 18⅛; Illinois Central, 110; Great Western, 28½.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Tallow, 45s. 6d.@45s. 9d. Refined petroleum, 1s. 6d.@1s. 6½d. Linseed oil, £29 5s. Turpentine, 36s. 6d.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shews an increase of £90,500 in bullion.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2.—Turpentine, 37s. 6d@38s.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Further Outrages by the Savages—Miners, Settlers, and Mail Coaches Attacked.

SANTA FE, Feb. 2.—The Ralston correspondent of the *Daily Post*, under date of January 25, gives the following:—

A week since fifteen men left this place to prospect for gold on the Chirilla Mountains. News has just been received here from Apache Pass, through the mail driver, that the party were attacked by Indians. Two of the party had left for Fort Bowie to obtain assistance, and before they left two of their number, Robert Schell and Hugh O'Neill, had fallen. There is intense excitement here. The fear and suspense regarding the prospecting party are terrible, as it was composed of our best men.

The mail from Los Limbres to Lameiscilla has been captured by the Indians. Captain Bowie left an hour after the news had reached there, with a detachment of twenty-five men, to render aid. The Indians also stole and drove off about three thousand sheep belonging to Christebran Chames, of Bender. Two men were supposed to have been killed by the Indians, as they have not been heard from since Monday. Several citizens started in pursuit, but they have not yet been heard from. The Indians drove the sheep in the direction of the White Mountains.

Military Transfer.

General Getty, who has been in command of this military district for several years, having been transferred, left the city yesterday with his family to join his command—the 3d United States Cavalry—at Key West, Florida.

Mining News.

Information from the Ralston silver mines states that the lead has been traced to a depth of 75 feet, thus setting at rest the fears that these wonderful mines might only be surface deposits.

Quantities of Snow.

A much larger quantity of snow has fallen here this winter than has fallen for a number of years, which gives great encouragement to farmers and miners, but retards travel considerably. There is about seven inches now on the ground.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Weather and the Crops.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—The weather is fine and summer-like. The best authorities estimate that with fair rains for the next sixty days California will be able to export fully 12,000,000 centals of the coming crop.

Indian Battle on the Colorado.

The Chimauhuevis and Mojave Indians had a pitched battle at Williams' Fork, on the Colorado river, a few days since. The Mojaves were routed with the loss of thirty-six braves. The Chimauhuevis lost their head chief, one of the ablest thieves ever born, and twenty braves.

The Wheat Market

of to-day is firm at $2·42@2·50, in gold, per cental.

Raid on Horse Thieves.

The Sheriff of San Diego county and party have killed two and captured four of a gang of horse thieves, and also secured fifty-three horses. Being on the Mexican side of the river, the prisoners were delivered to the local Mexican authorities, who tried them, promptly hanging two and shooting one, one being pardoned by the Governor, at the intercession of the citizens, on account of his extreme youth.

Train Attacked by Indians.

The Indians attacked a train between La Paz and Wickenburg, Arizona, causing the horses of the train to stampede for forty miles.

FROM THE WEST.

Woman Suffrage.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—A delegation of ladies from the Woman's Suffrage Association of Missouri presented a memorial to the Legislature yesterday asking that body to memorialize Congress to submit the sixteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, granting suffrage to women. The House referred the memorial to the Committee on Federal Relations. The delegation called on Governor Brown yesterday to ascertain his position on the woman question. The Governor replied that he was not prepared at the present time to take any decided ground on the subject; that he regretted to see so many differences between the ladies engaged in the movement; and that there were some phases of the subject affecting family relations, about which he desired more fully to satisfy himself.

Defalcation o a Merchant.

T. H. Withers, commission merchant, is alleged to have decamped, leaving numerous creditors.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Lieut.-Commander John A. Rowland is detached from the Tuscarora and ordered to assume command of the Dictator. Lieut.-Commander T. W. Dickens and B. H. McCalla, Lieuts. Franklin Harford and Henry G. Mace, Surgeon Michael Bradley, Passed Assistant Paymaster Frank H. Arms, Chief Engineer J. W. Whittaker, and First As't Engineer William S. Neal are detached from the Tuscarora, and placed on waiting orders.

Cabinet Rumors.

Rumor is still busy in asserting that several members of the Cabinet will be superseded by the first of March, but these gentlemen having been repeatedly interrogated by friends yesterday and to-day, disclaim any knowledge whatever of such changes. So far as is known from other executive sources, there is no present prospect of a reconstruction of the Cabinet.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

An Intervention Case.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—William Harris, alias Williams, a passenger by the steamship Aleppo, is under arrest here under a charge of forgery, committed in Cornwall, England. The request for his arrest was received by cable.

Massachusetts Constabulary.

The State Senate, by a vote of 19 to 12, passed the bill, as amended, appropriating $105,000 for the annual pay of State constabulary.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Cotton dull and nominal; sales 1000 bales uplands at 15⅛c.; Orleans at 16c. Flour dull; sales 9000 barrels State at $6·15@7·20; Ohio at $6·90@7·50; Western at $6·15@7·75. Wheat dull; sales 31,000 bushels new spring at $1·55; winter red and amber Western at $1·58@1·60; white Michigan at $1·65. Corn dull; sales 32,000 bushels new mixed Western at 85@86c. Oats dull; sales 19,000 bushels Ohio at 63@65c. Beef steady. Pork quiet. Lard unchanged. Whisky quiet at 94½c.

A FRIGHTFUL RIDE.

A Runaway Omnibus Team—Narrow Escape of Passengers—The Driver Fatally Injured.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 1st inst. says:—

Yesterday morning, as the California omnibus, drawn by four horses, was coming into the city, an accident and a runaway occurred of a nature to make a man shudder to contemplate.

As the vehicle was coming down Martin street the team became alarmed and started off at a gait lively enough to awaken the fears of persons inside. On reaching the intersection of the two branches of the street railway, the wheels on one side being suddenly arrested and diverted from their course by striking the frog, the vehicle suddenly careened almost to the point of upsetting. The driver, David Wallace, who thus far had been trying his best to check the horses, was thrown from his seat to the pavement below, falling heavily upon his shoulders, while one of the wheels of the omnibus passed diagonally over his face, breaking his lower jaw in two places.

In a moment the omnibus resumed its perpendicular, and without driver to guide or break to retard, the frightened team dashed down the street on the full run, bearing with them living freight—six persons—who little knew what terrible fate might be impending. A mad team hurrying along a down grade in danger of dashing into other vehicles, with the possibility finally of plunging headlong into the deep ravine of the Deer Creek Valley, was trying enough to the strongest nerves.

Mr. George W. Hawkins, the conductor of the omnibus, who was inside when the driver was thrown from his seat, determined to risk himself to arrest the team, that was now on the full run. Opening the rear door he climbed to the top of the omnibus, and crawled to the driver's seat, hoping the lines might be recovered. The lines, however, had gone to the ground with the driver, and nothing remained for the courageous man but to use the brake, if that were possible, and to await the result. Kilgour street was passed, and now but few seconds remained to determine whether the team would safely pass the bridge or dash in madness into the Deer creek ravine, sixty feet in depth. They were fearful moments. People held their breath. About a hundred feet from the bridge a street car was met. It was a blessing in disguise. The runaway team turned out to pass, but in doing so the omnibus struck the side of the car with such force that it threw the near wheel horse of the omnibus team to the ground. This arrested the runaways for the time being, and Mr. Hawkins sprang from his seat, and catching the off-wheel horse, prevented him from resuming his journey when the other horse rose to his feet. The peril fortunately was over.

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Pacific Railroad Bonds.

The Question of Interest.

Reissue of National Bank Notes.

National Soldiers' Asylums.

Proceedings of Congress.

Later from Europe.

French Evacuate the Paris Forts.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Evacuation of the Paris Forts by the French.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A despatch from Versailles dated January 31 states that the French evacuated the forts completely at about 15 minutes past 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. The Germans of the 4th Regiment took possession of the forts, and the

Colors of the German Empire

were floating over all the forts. Several batteries of field artillery entered Mont Valerien, and the keys of the fort were delivered by three French officers.

The Germans found

The Defenses in Good Order,

but the barracks dirty.

The palace of

St. Cloud was Utterly Destroyed.

The whole country in front of Mont Velerien resembles

A Howling Wilderness.

A supply of provisions is anxiously looked for, and it was expected that after the 1st of February persons will be allowed to

Pass In and Out of Paris

by special permit.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Interest on Pacific Railroad Bonds,

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The question of interest due the Government on the bonds of the Pacific Railroad Companies was discussed at great length this morning in the Judiciary Committee. The committee are preparing a report on the subject, in which they will take ground in favor of a semi-annual payment of interest. The committee are divided on the question, and there will probably be two reports. The minority will maintain that the interest is not due until the bonds mature.

The Banking and Currency Committee reconsidered the question of authorizing a

Reissue of National Bank Notes

of a denomination of ten, twenty, fifty, and hundred dollars. It is claimed by the Western members of the committee that a reissue will have a tendency to contract currency, and hence their opposition to it. Without reaching any conclusion the matter was postponed until the next meeting.

The question of the

Removal of the Brooklyn Navy Yard

was considered in the House Naval Committee, but no decision reached. Mr. Lynch, of Maine, introduced a proposition to appoint a committee to inquire into the propriety of consolidating the navy yards of Maine and Massachusetts, as recommended by the Secretary of the Navy. It proposed to make other consolidations for the purpose of reducing expenses. A large number of witnesses were examined to-day by the Military Committee in the matter of the

National Soldiers' Asylum.

The evidence to-day related to the purchase of property by General Butler as President of the Association.

U. S. War Loan in Europe.

Now that the war in Europe is about to cease, the Secretary of the Treasury is making arrangements to put a new loan of twelve hundred millions upon the market. It is his purpose to send judicious and experienced agents abroad to negotiate the loan.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 3.—A message was received from the Governor, nominating James P. Wickershaw as Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, vice McFarland, resigned—Mr Wickershaw to perform the duties in addition to those now intrusted to him as Superintendent of Common Schools. The consideration of the nomination was postponed.

Among the bills reported from committees as committed were the following:—

House supplement to the act incorporating the Philadelphia Academy of Music.

Senate bill authorizing a paid Fire Department in Philadelphia.

House bill enabling the First Presbyterian Church in Germantown to sell certain real estate.

Senate bill incorporating the Franklin Coal Company.

House bill in regard to the erection of school buildings by the Board of Education in Philadelphia.

Senate supplement to the act fixing the time for holding city, ward, and other local elections, with amendment.

House bill relative to the election of school directors in the Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-seventh wards of Philadelphia.

The Senate bill incorporating the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias was reported as committed, but Mr. Davis raising the point of order that the courts had power, the Speaker sustained the point.

Mr. Billingfelt presented a report of the Board of charities showing that appropriations would be necessary for the charitable, reformatory, and correctional institutions that have made application for aid, and the aggregate sum recommended is $504,863·66.

Mr. White moved that Tuesday and other afternoons when the Senate meets be devoted to the consideration of the report of the Civil Code Commission.

Messrs. Buckalew and Davis said time was required for looking over the report, and Senators could not be prepared to consider it properly by Tuesday; and the motion was lost.

The following bills were offered in place:—

Mr. Purman, one incorporating the Monongahela College.

Mr. Miller, one extending the time for paying the enrolling tax on the charter of the Citizens' Bank of Philadelphia.

Mr. White, one relating to the transcripts from dockets of justices of the peace.

Mr. Turner, joint resolution relative to granting of land subsidy by the General Government.

House.

Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, presented the report of the Board of Public Charities, prepared by a sub-committee, recommending the following appropriations:—For Eastern Penitentiary, $31,360; Western Penitentiary, $29,358; Western House of Refuge, $25,670; Philadelphia House of Refuge, $37,000; Pennsylvania State Lunatic Asylum, $70,000; Western Pennsylvania Hospital, $53,000; New Insane Hospital, $160,000; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, $47,735; Blind Institution, $53,000; Media Training School, $25,000; Northern Home, $2000; Colored Orphan's Home, $2000; Maylandsville Colored Home, $[illegible]; Blind Women's Industrial Home, $2500; Orthopædic Hospital, $10,000.

Mr. Cloud offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:—

Resolved, That the Auditor-General be requested to inform this house of the amount paid by the State, as shown by the records of his office, for public printing and binding during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870, and also the amount paid for paper for printing purposes during the same period.

A communication was received asking that Rothermel's picture be deposited in the Alleghany County Park and offering to erect a building for the purpose.

Mr. Lamon offered a joint resolution urging Congress to vote for the Stevens bill, which confers absolute rank on the staff corps of the United States Navy. Laid over under the rules.

Mr. Josephs called up the Senate bill to incorporate the American Steamship Company, and the bill was read, with the amendments proposed by the House committee, viz.:—1st. To exempt the company from taxation for only ten years; and 2d. To require all the vessels to be constructed and equipped in Pennsylvania, and of materials made in this State.

Mr. Marshall moved to strike out this second proviso because it was unnecessary. The projectors of the new line were men who had the interests of Philadelphia and of the Commonwealth at heart.

Mr. Chalfant said that the restriction would also delay the operations of the company, for they would be unable to construct vessels under two or three years, whereas they might desire temporarily to buy or lease vessels.

Mr. Elliott gave an additional reason why the provision should be struck out, viz:—That it would make such an alteration in the charter of the company as might tend to invalidate the subscriptions already received.

Mr. Ellis took the broad view that the steamships must be built in such a manner as to enable them to become successful competitors with those of Germany and France. In the execution of the idea he held that the utmost license should be allowed the company in procuring vessels and materials.

Messrs. Smith of Philadelphia, Strong, Marshall, and Elliot favored the bill as meritorious, and calculated to promote the commerce of Philadelphia.

Mr. Johnson moved to strike out the amendment limiting the tax exemption to ten years. Mr. Lamon said that he had been instrumental with Mr. Hagar in getting the two amendments added to the bill. He had been actuated by the desire to secure as much patronage as possible for his district and for his constituents, many of whom were shipbuilders. He had, however, received letters from them in which they said they did not fear competition, and desired a liberal construction put upon the charter. He suggested an amendment requiring the vessels to be built in the United States instead of limiting them to Pennsylvania.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON Feb. 3.—The Vice President announced the conference committee on the bill abolishing the offices of admiral and vice-admiral.

Mr. Thayer, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported adversely the House joint resolution making the 30th of May (Decoration Day) a national holiday. He did not concur in the report, and would call up the bill at an early day.

Mr. Williams moved to take up the resolution for a special committee on ocean telegraph legislation.

A vote on the motion was prevented by Mr. Sumner, who occupied the floor during the remainder of the morning hour.

Mr. Williams was not disposed to allow the Senator from Massachusetts to accomplish his purpose by talking against time, and he therefore asked leave to move to extend the morning hour until the subject was disposed of.

Mr. Sumner objected, and the resolution went over.

A committee of conference was ordered upon the House amendments to the bill for the relief of purchasers of land sold for direct taxes in insurrectionary States.

At 1·30 the unfinished business, being the bill for a steamship subsidy to the New Orleans and Mexican line, came up in order, when Mr. Davis moved to postpone present and all future orders to take up the House bill granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the War of 1812, and widows of deceased soldiers. Upon the motion he demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. Williams hoped the vote upon the motion would be a test of the Senate as to whether it would legislate further at the present session upon the question of steamship subsidies.

Mr. Boreman declined to be governed by any such understanding.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, favored Mr. Davis' motion, in the belief that no one of the subsidy bills could get through in view of the great mass of unfinished business on the table of the Speaker of the House.

Mr. Cole preferred that unfinished business should take precedence, and spoke of the advantages of commercial subsidies, particularly in the increase of revenue.

Mr. Scott was in favor of discharging the debt owing by the Government to its soldiers before proceeding with other business.

After further discussion by Messrs. Howell and Kellogg, Mr. Davis' motion prevailed—ayes 28, nays 24—and the pension bill referred to was considered.

The question was upon the amendment to strike out the cause making payment of pensions conditional upon proof by applicants of inability to support themselves. Agreed to; yeas 40, nays 6.

Mr. Sawyer moved to grant pensions also to soldiers of the war of 1812, whose services were specially recognized by Congress, although their consecutive service may have been less than three months.

Mr. Sawyer said his amendment applied to some five or six survivors of a little band of boys who took part in the battle of Plattsburg, and were honorably mentioned in General McCook's despatches and in a resolution of Congress.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Vickers moved to give pensions to all who served three months during the war, instead of requiring three months' consecutive service. Agreed to.

Mr. Flanigan moved to include soldiers of the Florida War of 1834. Lost.

Mr. Edmunds said he could see no equity in a limitation of pensions to those who served three months. He desired that all soldiers of the War of 1812 should be included.

House.

Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Private Land Claims reported a bill to restore to certain parties their rights under the laws and treaties of the United States, giving the legal representatives of Juan Miranda, claiming the lands in California known as the Rancho Arroyo de San Antonio, the right to present their petition in writing for the same to the United States District Court, with such documentary evidence and testimony of witnesses as such claimants rely upon in support of their claims, and providing in case of a favorable decision, that the claimants shall be allowed patents for an equal quantity of the unoccupied and unappropriated public lands not mineral.

Mr. Sargent moved an amendment providing that not more than 640 acres should be located in any one township, and protested against the further absorption of large tracts of land in California as a ruinous system which had already cost that State a million of inhabitants.

Mr. Johnson, who had originally introduced the bill, argued in support of its provisions.

After considerable discussion Mr. Sargent's amendment was agreed to, and the bill was then rejected—yeas, 78; nays, 9.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, the Senate bill to create an additional land district in California was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

Mr. Archer offered a resolution for the survey of the Wicomico county rivers, near Salisbury, Maryland, to decide upon the practicability and expense of cleaning out and moving the bar. Adopted.

The House then, at half-past one, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cox in the chair, on the Naval Appropriation bill.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Friday, Feb. 3, 1871.

There is a good demand for money, both on business and speculative account, and the banks are generally able to keep their balances well employed, but the general supply available for all purposes is in excess of all wants, and rates continue to rule easy to first-class borrowers. We quote call loans at 5@6 per cent. on good collaterals, and prime commercial paper at 7@8 per cent. on long and short time contracts. There is rather an unsettled feeling in financial circles, owing to the political excitement in Europe, and lenders are cautious in their operations.

Gold is less active and a fraction off, the range being 111⅛@111¼, closing at the latter.

Stock were quiet but strong. Sales of City 6s, new bonds, at 101½ and State War Loan at 104.

In Canal shares the only transactions were in Lehigh, which sold freely at 34⅛@34¼ the latter b. o.; 17½ was offered for Schuylkill preferred.

Miscellaneous shares were neglected. Sales of Seventh National Bank at 110.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$200 City 6s, New.	101½	35 sh Read R..2d.	49⅛
$1000 Phil & E 7s...	87½	100 do... .s60	49
$300 Pa 6s W L....	104	100 do.......c.	49
$3000 do.........	104	200 do....s5.	49 1-16
7 sh 7th Nat Bk...	110	9 sh O C & A R...	46½
6 sh Bk of N Am.	230	100 sh Leh N..b60.	34⅝
87 sh Leh V R....	60¼	100 do.....s60.	34½
50 sh Cam & Am..	117	100 do.........	34½
317 sh Penna R.....	62	200 do.....b30.	34½

SECOND BOARD.

$5000 Pa & N Y C 7s cash.	92½	200 sh Reading R...	49
		45 do.........	49⅛
$200 Wilm & R R 7s	94	100 do....&in.	49
$1900 City 6s, New.	101¼	100 do...b30.	49 1-16
$300 Pa R con mt..	96	100 do..s10wn.	39
$1000 Phila & E 7s..	87½	100 sh Leh N...b60	44½
$1000 Union Cl 6s..	12½	200 do.........	34⅝
$3000 O C & A 7s...	82	200 do.....b60.	34½
$2000 Pa 6s, 2 se....	107	100 do..s60wn.	34½
$1000 C & A m 6s,'89	96½	100 do.....s60.	34½
100 sh Sch N Pf.....	17¾	10 sh Cent Trans...	60
10 sh Lit Sch R.....	43½		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Feb. 3.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 ℘ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is scarce and sells at 11@11½c ℘ pound. Timothy is nominal at $6@6·25. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2·10.

There is a firm feeling in the Flour market, but not much activity. The demand is mostly from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 800 barrels, including superfine at $5@5·50; extras at $5·75@6·25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $6·75@7·75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·50@7; Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio do. do. at $6·75@7·75, and fancy brands at $8@9·50, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·25@5·50. In Corn meal no sales.

For prime Wheat a steady inquiry prevails at full prices, but common grades are neglected. Sales of Indiana red at $1·60@1·62; Ohio do. at $1·60; Pennsylvania do. at $1·45, and white at $1·60@1·85. Rye sells at 95@97c. for Western. Corn is quiet at the recent decline; sales of yellow at 80@82c., and Western mixed at 77@79c. Oats are unchanged; sales of Western and Pennsylvania at 58@60c.

In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Whisky may be quoted at 94@95c. for Western iron-bound.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

HOW LONG WILL PROTESTANTS ENDURE?

From the N. Y. Times.

There is a steady and insensible change going on in this State in the seat of political power, which involves most important consequences and which our readers ought to carefully weigh. The population of this city and the surrounding counties, owing to immigration and the prolific power of a laboring class, is increasing at an enormous rate. The interior and agricultural counties are growing in a much less rapid degree. It is true that in the last decade our metropolis has greatly fallen off in growth, compared to the previous; but this has arisen mainly from the fact that the middle classes are transferring themselves to the adjacent counties. The increase of Westchester and Kings is still immense, as compared with that of St. Lawrence and Oneida. It is also the lowest laboring classes which increase the most rapidly, as is the experience everywhere in the civilized world. Our political power follows population, and the result is that the governing power of this portion of the State, and in consequence the whole State, is fast centring itself in the ranks of the lowest and most ignorant class of the whole community—the Irish Catholic laborers and tenement-house population of New York and its vicinity, led by shrewd native demagogues. Each year gives this class a greater numerical value. They work together as a compact battalion under able and audacious leaders. They control in the city administration enormous sums of money. Where they are deficient in votes, they can create them. The timid or the ambitious Americans who have belonged to the same party organization, have not nerve or principle enough to separate themselves from these useful associates, whom socially they despise.

Thus it happens that this accumulation of ignorant voters in one corner of the State controls more and more every year the interior counties. Were it left to itself it could do little, as even the plundering of the city treasury would soon be checked by the honest yeomanry of the rural districts. But this mass of voters here is in affiliation with a large party in the country, the majority of whom are directly opposed to them in all their ideas and habits. Party links, and the hopes of emolument and office, bind the two opposing wings together, and the Democratic party of New York State is simply the tool of the Irish Catholic laborers and their demagogues in this city.

The course the latter have marked out for themselves is simple and clear. They had first to get absolute possession of the Government and income of this wealthy capital. This they have done. Next, they aimed at founding the Roman Catholic Church, so that it could not be easily shaken. This they have nearly accomplished by State and city grants of land and moneys. The amounts which the various Romanist churches have received, either from the Common Council or the Legislature, during the past few years, would be incredible, were we not so hardened to such appropriations.

Their next blow was aimed at the free schools, in carrying through the appropriation for "sectarian schools." Though but partially effective, this blow will be repeated either this or some succeeding year, with more complete success. Already some of our ward schools are supplied entirely with Catholic teachers, and everything is "expurgated" from the books taught which might seem to smack too much of liberty of conscience and of thought. Many of our citizens will undoubtedly see the day—unless some great revolution breaks forth—when the Board of Education of this city will be as thoroughly Roman Catholic as Tammany is now.

The next blow—perhaps the most insulting of all—has been aimed, during this session, in the bill for "hereditary religion." By this it is assumed that every Protestant charity dealing with the *enfants perdus* of our streets is engaged in spreading a false religion, and therefore must annually expurgate (or criminate) itself before the Legislature, under a penalty of one hundred dollars for each offense! As a correspondent suggests, the natural amendment to this act would be a provision requiring every Protestant householder to make an annual statement, under oath, that he had never invited his Roman Catholic servants to family devotions, or "otherwise interfered with their religious belief."

These incredible insults to the courage of our Protestant bodies would never be given by these demagogues if our own leaders had not shown themselves in the whole question such utter cowards. When the most eminent public men of the country are afraid to speak a word for one of the grandest events in the history of liberty, because the priests will denounce them before the ignorant Roman rabble, what can be expected but that such tools of the priests as Senator Norton and his associates will propose such insulting acts as this in the Senate of the New York Legislature? If our Protestant bodies do not arise and show some manhood, they will deserve to be thus trampled on and insulted by the delegates of the Catholic masses in these counties. And they may be certain that the treatment they have thus far received from the Tammany ring is mild and considerate to what is in store for them.

AGAINST SUBSIDIES.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The subsidizing of foreign steam lines is again up in Congress. How this measure expects to get through, except by the mere force of log-rolling, we cannot see. We regard it as no better than a scheme of waste and corruption from beginning to end. The sole object of it is to put money into the hands of the steamship companies by the million, under the pretext of in some way advancing our maritime or commercial interests, or adding to our naval power. But Congress has decided that it will not keep up an expensive navy in time of peace. All the nation needs is to create the conditions which will enable it to call a navy into existence when one is wanted. To do this we require a maritime population and the requisite means and appliances for ship-building. We can only have these by making our carrying trade profitable, and by being able to build ships as cheap as other people. When this is done we shall have both sailors and ship-builders in abundance. But neither of these results can be obtained by any hot-bed processes. These interests must grow from the soil and be self-sustaining. The nation reached this conclusion when it abandoned the system of bounties for fishermen, which existed from our earliest history until within a very few years. All systems of bounties are liable to great abuses, and the fishermen's bounties were no exception. At the last there was scarcely anything left in this particular case but the abuses.

We tried the system of subsidies in the famous Collins line of transatlantic steamers, and what came of it? We took millions from the Treasury and threw them into the sea, and the steamship line followed the millions. Everything went to the bottom together. Nobody was benefited a dollar from the beginning to the end of the wasteful, prodigal scheme. The reason exists in the inherent vice of the system. Men are encouraged to embark in an enterprise under the pleasing illusion that its profits shall go into their own pockets, and its losses shall be paid from the Treasury. This expectation naturally entails waste, extravagance, peculation, and prodigality. It is an artificial and corrupt system, and we want none of it. It is corrupting to the public morals, and it answers no good purpose either in its public or private aspects. The true friends of the maritime interests of the country repudiate the policy. It is not what is wanted to revive our great navigation industry. On the contrary, it tends to depress it still further by creating a fostered and privileged class. There can be no fair competition against a subsidized line of ships. The men who have no bounties can be no match for those who have them. When the subsidized lines end, there will end the development of the business pursued. Is this the way to encourage an industry that to be anything must be national?

What the country wants is to be allowed to build ships free from the oppression of an outrageous taxation. To resume our former prominence as a maritime power, we need nothing but to have our ship-building industry put upon the same footing with that of the same industry in Great Britain. Is this an extravagant demand? On the contrary, is it not a request most natural and most reasonable? And is not a refusal by Congress to grant it one of the most absurd and short-sighted acts of a Government pretending to wisdom and statesmanship that can be conceived of?

We cannot be a naval power unless we develop our mercantile marine. We must create the classes on which all real naval power rests, namely, mariners and ship-builders. These classes we have, but they are kept down and are daily growing weaker, not because they have not Government aid, but because Government unnaturally oppresses them and prevents their growth and expansion. They only ask to be let alone. They do not demand to be placed among the favored classes. They ask only to be put on the same footing with the same classes in Britain, our great and now overshadowing rival on the ocean. Congress seems unwilling to yield even this much of simple justice; but, instead, it wastes its time and attention over absurd projects of endowing monopolies of steamship lines, which, if once well under way, will strip the Treasury annually of untold millions, only to end in a grand fiasco at last. Meantime, the real maritime interests of the nation will go on in an accelerated decline.

Gentlemen of Congress! abandon your preposterous schemes for depleting the Treasury, and give to the navigation interests of the country a fair field and free play for their energy and resources. They want none of your money and none of your patronage. The American mariner and ship-builder only ask to have their raw materials free of duty, and they will soon find a way to restore our lost maritime ascendancy. Can there be a more reasonable request than that?

THE BROOKLYN STABBER.

From the N. Y. Times.

When De Quincey wrote his "Murder Considered as a Fine Art," the essay was commonly deemed an amusing but rather fantastic freak of imagination. This is funny, thought many readers, but totally incredible. It is magnificent, but it is not human nature. Yet precisely such things occur. The inexplicable is by no means lacking in the complex elements that inspire men's actions. An example is just now conspicuous which, if put in a novel, would have been ridiculed as absurd. In our neighbor city of Brooklyn, an unknown miscreant has for some time been distinguishing himself by indulging in a passion as terrible as it is grotesque. Armed with a knife, he prowls about at night in search of young girls, selecting comely ones for choice, and, watching his opportunity, he cuts savagely at their faces. Sometimes the blow falls elsewhere, but the ruffian obviously aims at the head. His object appears to be simply to mutilate, since he never attempts to rob his victims. There have been five authenticated cases of these assaults, the first having occurred in the latter part of November, and the fifth last Saturday night. They have generally occurred in or near Grand and Remsen streets, and the perpetrator, after his attack, always makes off with great swiftness. Quite a panic has been created, especially among working girls whose business keeps them out after dark; and the Common Council of Brooklyn has offered a reward of $250 for the apprehension of the offender.

The peculiarity about this strange affair is not only that it is unaccompanied by any effort to steal, but that it is so deliberately disposed over considerable intervals of time. It would seem that the guilty person, wishing to enjoy his frightful pastime to the utmost, limits himself with cautious reserve in its indulgence. He apparently lays down for himself a regular plan of operations. Thus, on one night, we may suppose him to reflect, he will slash off some young woman's ear. This being successfully accomplished, he may retire and gloat for a week or two over the exploit. Emerging with fresh gusto, he may determine to have the pleasure of slitting some other poor girl's cheek, and again retreat to chuckle in his mysterious lair at compassing so exquisite a gratification. To slice off some other victim's lips may furnish, after due repose, the third dish of this extraordinary banquet—and so on. That these things, or things very like them, have been done we know; the motive so far is unfathomable. The theory of insanity is suggested, and no doubt is plausible. The old story says that Malays sometimes "run a muck," as it is called, hacking and maiming every one they meet; but in such cases they are, we believe, assumed to be not only irresponsible morally, but the subjects of sudden frenzy. While in the paroxysm they are totally bereft of reason. The Brooklyn assassin, on the other hand, if really a monomaniac, has a distinct method in his madness. He invariably addresses the women he approaches as a civil stranger, as if to allay any possible fears, and so get the best chance to do his work in an artistic way. Again, his regard for his personal safety and the artful celerity with which he provides for it, is a decided point of difference. The muck-running Malay takes blows as well as gives them, and seems as regardless of pain as most East Indian devotees. If this Brooklyn stabber is indeed a maniac, his is certainly a very curious kind of lunacy. If he be sane, we remember no case in the records of crime which furnishes a parallel to, or which suggests any intelligent explanation of, his conduct.

SKULLS AND SCIENCE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Chicago has done it at last! The last reproach upon our flag is wiped off, and the city of divorce and ditches is our redeemer. As a nation our youth has always been the one damned spot that would not out. The taint of vulgar newness has rested on our rivers and our mountains, as well as our ideas and our manners; and Chicago has no doubt felt the burden with peculiar bitterness. We may have jibed her with her late birth ourselves. Any feather-headed foreigner had the prerogative of age to jeer at us. Whether we choked a Rebellion or sounded our r's through our nose, we were liable to be patted on the back and suavely reminded that we were young, and that things were not so done in the older countries over the sea. Could we deny it? Jonathan could stretch his mighty limbs as he pleased, brag of his giant's strength, his shrewd brain, his yearly conquests; yet he was painfully conscious all the time that he was the hobble-de-hoy among nations—the unlicked school-boy with whom nobody dared to try a wrestle, but who could be stung into fury by a sneer. Consequently he has kootooed and salaamed before every travelling scribbler or story-monger, fearful that he would be dismissed by them to the dunce's stool for some solecism in manners or pronunciation. To be sure, we did what we could to make ourselves a descent and an antiquity. The New Englanders kept the dead bones of the Pilgrim Fathers stalking abroad in the sight of all men. Philadelphia has never buried William Penn; in New York we made what capital we could out of Hendrik Hudson; and Virginia families, headed by the Lees, console themselves to-day for their empty pockets and missing slaves by squabbling about whether their visionary coats-of-arms should be moons with unfilled horns or rampant squirrels.

But Chicago has come to the rescue. She has discovered a skull in Calaveras county, California, and named it in her Academy of Sciences, which proves the American to be not the youngest son of Time, but the unnamed ancestor of Time itself. The European scientific journals receive the report of the discovery with breathless awe. "The spot from which the skull was taken," they say, "the lowest of four deposits of auriferous gravel, over which were five successive beds of lava and volcanic tufa, refers it to the Pliocene, or the age before the volcanic eruptions which cover a great part of the State, preceding that of the mastodon, elephant, and other great pachyderms. This remarkable discovery, then, if placed beyond doubt, carries back the presence of man in America to a period even more remote than that inferred from the stone implements in the drift of Abbeville and Amiens in the valley of the Somme, or the human skeleton in the loess of the Rhine." Various conjectures follow as to the effect of this discovery upon future science. But what do we care for future science? We are no longer like Melchisedec, without father, mother, or descent. The past is ours. The first dead Yankee has gone down to be crowned king in Hades. "Hell from beneath is moved to meet him at his coming: it stirreth up the dead for him, even the chief ones of the earth." Talk of your Norman blood, of old Castilian, or the ancient Latin races! When grey-haired Saturn was a babe in swaddling clothes, this great progenitor of ours had left life, old as Age itself, to see what profit could be made in the realm of ghost. When the modern Adam first looked about the newly-fashioned world, this ancient Jonathan nodded good luck to him out of the land of shadows. Ages before he had discovered, invented, tested the world, and all that was in it, and found it to be but vanity and vexation of spirit. The ages since have heaped dead races over his resting-place, who, being dead, rest in quiet and make no sign. But, true to his nature, he comes nosing his way back, and thrusts his fleshless jaws among his descendants, to see what new thing they have found out at this late hour of the day. He has brought us dignity among the nations. Henceforth the Goddess of Liberty shall keep him in sight of them cheek by jowl with herself. "Here she and Time shall sit. Here is her throne: let kings come bow to it."

OUR WESTERN PRESIDENT.

From the Washington Patriot.

In the early flush of personal popularity, General, and even President, Grant was the pet of the West. He was born there. He was, in a certain sense, bred there; and if in his mature manhood there was little to win or command sympathy, the good-natured forbearance of a young and frontier community looked kindly and generously on him. When the crisis of war occurred he was especially the Western soldier, and in his successes and accumulating honors the West had a natural and noble pride—not the less so for being sectional. When the war was over, and the drift of public opinion showed that the Chief Magistracy was to be his, and that, in virtual succession to Mr. Lincoln, he was to continue the line of Western statesmen, the pride of his region knew no abatement. There was an inner sentiment, too, at work. The great West had no fanatical antipathy to the South, either in the moment of conflict or of victory; and when, at the end of the war, General Grant proclaimed, in written and measured words, that the South was sincere and honest in its submission, and that the policy of the North should be thoroughly conciliatory and generous, and when Eastern ultraists sneered at what he said as "whitewashing," the West felt that it was their brave soldier's, their future President's, honest utterance, and that their confidence was, and to the end would be, justified.

Cruel indeed has been the awakening, sharp the disappointment, and in nothing more so than in the development in the recent past of the manifest sacrifice of the generous and heroic sentiment of amnesty and toleration on the poorest, lowest altar that was ever built out of the fagots of fanaticism and party expediency. Hence it is that the most decisive revolt, or, to speak more correctly, the most intrepid and manly reassertion of the policy to which it was supposed the Western soldier was pledged, has occurred in the West itself, and in the communities which were supposed to have the closest association with him—California and Oregon first, then Indiana, Nevada, and emphatically Missouri, while Illinois, Nebraska, and Ohio are quite ready to follow suit. For these defections there were other and minor reasons equally operative. The Western President became a willing victim to the blandishments of the luxurious East. The first song of the sirens seduced him. The city Circes had no difficulty. He turned his back on the region which first honored him, and called around him as his confidential advisers, and despatched abroad as his confidential agents, men of whom the Atlantic seaboard furnished an almost grotesque contingent.

Of the original Cabinet, not counting Mr. Washburne's fortnight's incumbency, four out of the six were from this side of the Allegheny Mountains, and the others not further west than the Miami. The citizens of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia were preferred to the untutored denizens of the prairies. The foreign embassies showed the same result. The six great courts of London, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Vienna, and Constantinople, like the Cabinet, belonged wholly to Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania. Illinois got France, and a Northwestern brother-in-law secured Denmark. And when accident, or imbecility, or ill-temper forced a change, Camden succeeded Philadelphia, Ohio Ohio, and Georgia part of Massachusetts in the Cabinet, and in foreign patronage the dispenser did not seem able to get further West than Indiana. The only two States now represented in the Cabinet that pretend to call themselves faithful in their allegiance are New Jersey and Massachusetts. How long they will remain so, even radical Massachusetts, is beyond our ken. Pennsylvania, after waiting in vain for something better than she has got, is, through her Executive, in open mutiny, and, so far as we can trace popular action, is drifting slowly but surely back to the moorings of her ancient faith. For these new and doubtful and selfish friends has he, without a scruple, sacrificed all those representative men who, as neighbors and early friends when he needed them sorely, petted and sustained and promoted him.

Operative as these elements of disappointment may be, they are, we repeat, of minor moment in comparison with the great inner revulsion which we have alluded to, for, after all, masses are not affected by the frustrated hopes and aspirations of leaders. To take the most notable instance of disaffection—Missouri. The people of that great State—we mean those Independent Republicans who once were a majority—do not care a farthing whether it is represented in the coterie called a Cabinet or not, or in the wider and more ornamental circles of diplomacy. This is not what alienates them. Missouri, if we may give a new application to a well-worn figure, is the keystone of a great arch resting on the North and the South. Had Missouri become part, permanently or for any long term, of the Southern Confederacy, it would have been fatal to the ancient Union. The population, while the heat of war was active, was fiercely divided. Hence is it, perhaps, from mutual respect, from the necessity of making allowance, that the process of reconciliation has been so rapid and so sure. Nor is it in the least surprising that, when this generous and rational impulse found itself unexpectedly in conflict with the Executive, the struggle was sharp and the result decisive. So will it be everywhere throughout the West, and this, one would think, should be apparent to every one. This is altogether independent of the material considerations we have elsewhere suggested. Yet, in the face of these unerring, unmistakable signs and portents, we find the new crusade devised and perpetrated! Surely madness can no further go.

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WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER WARE,
First floor of No. 632 CHESNUT Street,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
3 2 1y]

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of CHARLES HENRY FISHER, Esq., deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the several accounts of PETER C. HOLLIS and HENRY P. MUIRHEAD, trustees under the will of CHARLES HENRY FISHER, deceased, for ELIZA G., ELLEN, JAMES LOGAN, and MAUD FISHER (as stated by P. C. Hollis, acting accountant), and to report distribution of the balances in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on THURSDAY, February 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at his office, No. 131 South FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

GEORGE M. CONARROE, Auditor.
2 3fmw 5t

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILIP SPAEDER vs. GEORGE HAMBRECHT, fi. fa.: VIRTUE C. SWEATMAN vs. GEORGE HAMBRECHT, fi. fa. September Term, 1870, Nos. 97 and 98.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to report distribution of the fund in court, arising from the Sheriff's sale under the above writs of *fieri facias* of the personal estate of the said GEORGE HAMBRECHT, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment at his Office, No. 518 WALNUT Street, Room No. 10, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, February 15, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons are required to make their claims before such Auditor or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

E. C. MITCHELL, Auditor.
2 2 10t

GROCERIES, ETC.

JUST RECEIVED,

Davis' Cincinnati Hams.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 14

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE
Safe Home Investment

THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company
7 PER CENT. GOLD
First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
Free of Taxes.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and $100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Of Philadelphia.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION
FOR THE
BONDS
Of this Company
Are now open at the following places

Office of the Insurance Company of North America, No 232 Walnut street.
Office of the Delaware Mutual Insurance Company, southeast corner Third and Walnut streets.
Office of E. C. Knight & Co., southeast corner of Water and Chesnut streets.
Office of Drexel & Co., No. 34 South Third street.
Office of B. K. Jamison & Co., northwest corner of Third and Chesnut streets.
C. Camblos & Co., No. 38 South Third street.
Office of Barker, Bros. & Co., No. 28 South Third street.
Office of Girard National Bank, Third street, below Chesnut.
Office of Central National Bank, Fourth street, below Chesnut.

These BONDS are issued in sums of $500 and $1000 each, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of State tax; are a first mortgage upon the property of the Company, and the prompt payment of the principal and interest of the same is guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 1 21 12t

FOR SALE,

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

Free of all Taxes,

At 85 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,
25 PHILADELPHIA.

530 HARRISSON GRAMBO, 530
BANKER.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. [3 27 6m

No. 530 WALNUT St., Philada.

FINANCIAL.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO INVESTORS.
A Choice Security.

We are now able to supply a limited amount of the

Catawissa Railroad Company's
7 PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE MORTGAGE BONDS,
FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAX.

They are issued for the sole purpose of building the extension from MILTON TO WILLIAMSPORT, a distance of 30 miles, and *are secured by a lien on the entire road of nearly 100 miles*, fully equipped and doing a flourishing business.

When it is considered that the entire indebtedness of the Company will be less than $16,000 per mile, leaving out their *Valuable Coal Property of 1300 acres*, it will be seen at once what an unusual amount of security is attached to these bonds, and they therefore must commend themselves to the most prudent investors. An additional advantage is, that they can be converted, at the option of the holder, after 15 years, into the Preferred Stock, at par.

They are registered Coupon Bonds (a great safeguard), issued in sums of $500 and $1000. Interest payable February and August.

Price 92½ and accrued interest, leaving a good margin for advance.

For further information, apply to

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
1 28t PHILADELPHIA.

WE OFFER FOR SALE, AT PAR,

THE NEW MASONIC
TEMPLE LOAN,

Bearing 7 3-10 interest,

Redeemable after five (5) and within twenty-one (21) years.

Interest Payable March and September.

The Bonds are registered, and will be issued in sums to suit.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks bought and sold on commission. Gold and Governments bought and sold. Accounts received and interest allowed, subject to Sight Drafts.

DUNN BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.,

Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.

Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 12

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

GOLD AND COUPONS WANTED.
City Warrants
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
No. 50 South THIRD Street.
8 26t PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 26t

A LEGAL INVESTMENT

Having sold a large portion of the

Pennsylvania Railroad General Mortgage Bonds,

The undersigned offer the balance for a limited period at 95 and interest added in currency.

These bonds are the cheapest investment for Trustees, Executors, and Administrators.

For further particulars, inquire of
JAY COOKE & CO.,
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.
C. & H. BORIE. [2 11m

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 28 2p5

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

COTTON.—MIDDLING FAIR AND MIDDLING Gulfs, Alabama and Uplands, samples, clean stain, etc., for sale by
WILLIAM M. GREINER,
1 20 2m No. 109 CHESNUT Street.

STEAM ENGINES AND PORTABLE AND Stationery Boilers of Rogers', and Black's, and Dimpfel's Patents and other forms. Tanks, Pans, and Plate Work.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
59 m] No. 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. etc. 88 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The religious ceremonies connected with the laying of the corner-stone of the George Chandler Chapel took place yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a large congregation.

—The friends of the Fenian exiles held another meeting last evening at Gartland Hall. The Committee on Correspondence presented a communication from O'Donovan Rossa, one of the exiles, who emphatically declines any reception outside of the city of New York. The Committees on Correspondence and Reception were then discharged, and the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

—Levi H. Robinson, of this city, who has been recently working at the tailoring trade in Harrisburg, was killed a few days ago on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Downingtown, by being run over or dragged along the track. He was on his way to Philadelphia, and is supposed to have fallen between two cars. Deceased was 45 years of age, was married, and leaves a wife and one child. During the rebellion he was a lieutenant in Company H, 26th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

—Last night, about half-past 11 o'clock, a disturbance took place at the public-house on Sixth street, above Chesnut, during which the bartender named Gillen was cut in the head, and painfully though not dangerously wounded. Soon after the disturbance R. Lister Smith was arrested and taken to the Central Station, where he was charged by Gillen with the offense. Bail was then entered before Alderman Smith in the sum of $1000 for a further hearing.

Domestic Affairs.

—The Chamber of Commerce of New York have resolved to erect a new building.

—The Senate, in executive session, yesterday confirmed George L. Wood, of Oregon, as Governor of Utah.

—The Japanese Commission now visiting this country for information called at the Treasury Department, at Washington, yesterday, to witness the operation of making paper currency.

Foreign Affairs.

—Bismarck has again become indisposed.

—The Cabinet of Portugal has been reconstructed.

—The Mobiles arriving at Bordeaux shout "Vive l'Empereur!"

—Open letters may now be posted in Paris for any part of France.

—The Paris Government is extremely anxious for the conclusion of peace.

—Many thousands of Bourbaki's soldiers are reported as having been upon the verge of starvation.

—Emperor William, it is now stated, will remain at Versailles until the close of the negotiations.

—Reports come of a great reaction against the Provisional Government of France, and that ten millions of people are ready for the restoration of the Empire.

CITY COUNCILS.

Both branches of the city government met yesterday afternoon and transacted business as follows:—

Select Branch—President Cattell in the chair.

A communication was received from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company relative to the erection of public buildings at Broad and Market, and their freight depot at Thirteenth and Market streets, asking for the appointment of a committee of Councils to confer with a committee of the Company in regard to this and other matters. Referred to the Railroad Committee.

Mr. Shermer submitted a resolution requesting the Committee on Police to examine into the expediency of a sub-station house at Eighth and South streets, in the First, Third, Fourth and Seventh districts. Referred.

Mr. Fareira introduced an ordinance to authorize the removal, and pay the expenses of removing, the iron railing around Penn Squares and have it placed around Fair Hill Square and the Parade Ground. Passed.

Mr. Hanna submitted an ordinance for the paving and grading of Bodine street. Referred.

Mr. Littleton presented an ordinance making an appropriation for clerks and stationery for the House of Correction. Referred.

Also, the same gentleman offered a resolution instructing the city directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to vote against the purchase or lease of the Camden and Amboy Railroad.

Mr. Littleton charged the Pennsylvania Railroad with making Philadelphia a mere way station to New York.

Mr. Bickel said the Pennsylvania Railroad ignored this city.

Mr. Hodgdon moved to strike out the word "directors" and substitute "the Mayor of the city vote the stock of Philadelphia."

Mr. McCall moved to refer the whole matter to the Committee on Railroads. Agreed to.

Mr. Littleton offered a resolution that the Committee on Railroads be instructed to report whether the proposed lease of the Camden and Amboy Railroad by the Pennsylvania Central will be of benefit or disadvantage to the city. Referred.

Mr. Alexander submitted a resolution of request to the Legislature that the bill be passed for the opening of Twelfth street, between Wharton and Reed. Passed.

The special order of the day, the bill to improve the meadow banks along the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, in the Twenty-first, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh wards, appropriating $50,000, was considered.

Mr. Hanna moved to indefinitely postpone, and after some debate it was withdrawn.

Mr. Shoemaker moved to refer to the Finance Committee, with instructions to report in two weeks. Agreed to.

Mr. Hodgdon, from the Committee on Water-works, reported a resolution asking that a map of a proposed reservoir be submitted to the Park Commissioners. Agreed to.

Also, one to supply the department with water pipes, castings and rails, and award contracts for the same. Agreed to.

Mr. Shoemaker, from the Committee on Law, reported progress on the subject of taxation.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of Fairmount Park relative to an Art Gallery for the Park, approving the action of Councils in the matter.

Also, a resolution asking for the Penn Square railing for the Park. Referred to the Committee on City Property.

Mr. Fareira presented a resolution directing the City Controller to furnish Councils with the amounts of the returns from the various wards. Agreed to.

Common Council bills were then considered, as follows:

One to meet in joint convention to elect a Chief Commissioner of Highways, two Commissioners of Highways, Commissioner of Markets and City Property, Chief Engineer of the Water-works and Superintendent of City Railroads. Concurred in.

One of request to the Legislature to withhold its consent to the passage of the bill to erect a bridge from Camden to Windmill Island at ten feet above high water mark. Passed.

Changing the name of Zacharia street to Petroleum. Concurred in.

Authorizing certain transfers of appropriations to the Police Department. Concurred in.

To discharge the Committee on Fire Department from the consideration of the subject of a Paid Fire Department. Agreed to.

The ordinance repealing the supplementary ordinance to the bill creating a Paid Fire Department was debated at length.

Mr. McCall moved to lay the whole matter on the table. Agreed to.

Mr. McCall moved to reconsider the motion to lay on the table.

Mr. Gates moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

No quorum voting, the Chamber adjourned.

Common Branch.—President H. Huhn in the chair.

A communication from Mr. G. Howard Wilson, returning thanks for being re-elected director of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was referred.

A communication was received from Strickland Kneass, chief engineer, inclosing a statement of the expenditure of the sewer loan of April 3, 1868, and the number of sewers built therewith. The balance of the loan, $161,917, is insufficient to finish the sewers now in course of construction, and a further loan of $90,000 is asked for. Referred.

A communication from J. Edgar Thomson, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, asking that a committee be appointed to confer with the officers of the road relative to the public buildings at Broad and Market, was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Allison offered an ordinance to prevent collisions between passenger railway cars, by imposing a fine on every driver who does not walk his horses across the intersections of streets. Referred.

Mr. Rowan offered a supplement to the Paid Fire Department act, which authorizes the Commissioners to expend not exceeding $1000 for repairs, when urgent, without previous permission. Postponed.

Mr. Walker offered a resolution requesting the State Legislature to refuse its consent to the erection of a bridge from Philadelphia to Camden, by Windmill island, until it could be ascertained what effect the construction of such bridge would have on navigation. Agreed to.

Mr. Waples, chiarman of the Highway Committee, reported the following ordinance:

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the proviso to item 20 (relative to sewer inlets) of the ordinance entitled an ordinance making an appropriation to the Department of Highways, Bridges, Sewers, &c., &c., for the year 1871, approved December 31, 1870, in the following words to wit: "Provided also, That they be constructed of iron upon the plans of the Chief Engineer and Surveyor," be and the same is hereby repealed.

The Highway Committee requested the passage of this ordinance.

Mr. Bardsley stated that this was one of the most important subjects yet brought before Councils. By repealing that proviso the inlets would be built by contractors out of stone and bricks, at a cost of some $140, while the iron inlets needed no repairs, as in the case of the stone inlets, and could be constructed at the same cost. Repairing of stone inlets was one of the heaviest expenses of the Highway Department. He hoped the ordinance would not be passed.

Mr. Waples in reply, advocated the stone inlets, alleging that the iron was liable to be broken by a heavy team.

Mr. Samuel Miller was opposed to the ordinance.

After a lengthy debate a motion to indefinitely postpone was withdrawn, and

Mr. Logan moved to refer the matter to a special committee of five, to obtain the views of the Chief Commissioner of Highways and the Chief Engineer on the subject.

The yeas and nays were called on the question and it was lost—yeas 28; nays 28; a tie. So the question recurred on a motion of Col. Glenn to refer the matter to the Chief Commissioner of Highways, which was lost. And a vote was taken on a motion to postpone it, which was lost.

A vote was then taken, and a motion to refer the matter to the Committee on Surveys, which was agreed to, so the matter was dropped. The rules were then suspended and Mr. Calhoun, chairman of the committee to investigate the case of Mr. Eisenbrown, contesing the seat of Mr. White, sitting member from the Sixteenth ward, presented a majority report, signed by six members of the committee, which declares Mr. White legally elected. The reading of the very lengthy report consumed considerable time.

Mr. McAleer, from the same committee, presented a minority report, which is signed by five members of the committee, which declares Mr. Eisenbrown legally elected.

The majority report was adopted, and Mr. White retains his seat.

Mr. Calhoun offered a resolution authorizing the Commissioner of City Property to retain a portion of the iron fence around Penn Squares, to enclose a school building. Referred to the Committee on City Property.

Mr. Shane, from the Committee on Fire Department, presented a report, which recommends that the supplementary act to the fire bill, which impedes the free action of the Commissioners, be not repealed, and assigns, among the reasons therefor, that the Commissioners gave no security for the expenditure of money, so that a supervision by Councils was perfectly proper.

The Chamber passed a resolution changing the names of several small streets in the Twenty-fifth ward, near the boundary line.

Mr. Walker, on leave, offered a resolution that the writ of mandamus served on Common Council during the session be referred to the Committee on Law, and that the City Solicitor be instructed to represent Council before the Court on Saturday. Passed.

Various petitions for water-pipe, grading of streets and gas lamps were introduced and referred.

A message from the Mayor was received, with the bill which fixes a special tax rate of six per cent. for the erection of the public buildings, without his approval, assigning reasons for his dissent.

The question being shall the bill pass, Mr. Wagner stated that the reasons assigned for the veto were entirely insufficient, and urged the Chamber to pass the bill over the veto.

Mr. McGrath moved to refer to the Committee on Law. Lost—yeas 10, nays 42.

The bill was then passed over the veto—yeas 44, nays 10.

A communication was read from the Commissioners of Fairmount Park indorsing the construction of a fire-proof Art Gallery in the Park, and asking for the necessary appropriation.

Select Council bills being in order, the Chamber concurred in a resolution of request to the Legislature for the opening of Twelfth street through the Parade Ground.

On motion of Mr. Calhoun the Chamber proceeded to consider the additional clause of the fire bill, which authorizes the Commissioners to expend sums not exceeding $1000 for the repairs af apparatus.

Mr. Shane moved to refer it to the Committee on Fire.

The motion gave rise to a lengthy debate, and members were divided as to what extent confidence should be placed in the Commission.

Pending the question the Chamber adjourned.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1870.

$300,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162·50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000·00
261,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650·00
$1,260,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447·34. M'kt v'l	$1,293 557 00
	Real Estate	56,000 50
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971·27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375·47
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912·00
	Cash	142,911·73
		$1,820,727·97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg,
George W. Bernadou,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
Wm. C. Houston,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
H. Frank Robinson,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 2 1 11m

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888'24

CAPITAL .... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS .... 2,609,888·24

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5.500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

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Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
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JAMES M. LONGACRE,
MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
5 23 mwfim REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,

Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) .... $200.000·00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870 .... $600·388·24

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

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John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23§

INSURANCE.

Fire, inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000
ASSETS January 1, 1871 .. $3,050,536

Receipts of Premiums, '70	$2,096,154	
Interests from Investments, 1870	137,050	
		$2,233,204
Losses paid in 1870		$1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$834,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,
PRESIDENT.
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VICE-PRESIDENT.
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FIRE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870. $1,705,319·07.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
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Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
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SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of London, Saturday, January 28, at 11 A. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, Feb. 4, at 2 P. M.
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 7, at 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Feb. 11, at 10 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	90	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
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PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1871.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
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FOR NEW YORK
VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL,
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the Line will commence loading on the 8th inst., leaving Daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 1 20

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., VIA CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL,
with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON,
are now receiving freight at winter rates, commencing December 28. All goods shipped on and after this date will be charged as agreed upon by the agents of this company.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. 2 8§

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Steam to and from NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL, AND QUEENSTOWN.

Steamers sail WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Cabin, $75 and $65; Steerage, $28. Excursion tickets, good for one year, liberally reduced. Persons sending for their friends can obtain tickets (Steerage) for $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow by this favorite route at the same low currency rates.

Passengers booked to and from London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, etc., at lowest rates.

NOTE.—The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line are among the largest in the world, and are celebrated for speed, safety, and comfort. Owing to reduction, rates are now $15 in Cabin and $2 in steerage cheaper than other first-class lines.

For passage, or bank drafts for any amount, payable at sight in all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, and in principal cities of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, and Italy, apply to
WALLER & CO., Agents,
1 16 *No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.*

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, February 7, at 8 A. M.

The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, February 3.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, February 4, at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, February 4.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Friday, February 10, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Friday, February 17.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 1§ No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES.

Steamers leave every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
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THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.

Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
12 27† No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4§ No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK
via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4§

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOW-BOAT COMPANY.
Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
1 21§ PHILADELPHIA.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11§

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNEQUALLED CONCERT ORGANIZATION
OF
FIFTY DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 3; SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Feb. 4.

The public is respectfully informed that Mr. Theodore Thomas will give
TWO GRAND CONCERTS
On Friday and Saturday Evenings, Feb. 3 and 4, and a Grand Matinee on Saturday Afternoon, Feb. 4.
First appearance of the celebrated Pianiste,
MISS ANNA MEHLIG,
Pronounced by the press wherever she has appeared the greatest Pianist that has been heard in this country. Together with the UNRIVALLED ORCHESTRA, many of whom are EMINENT SOLOISTS.

Admission Tickets	One Dollar
Reserved Seats	Fifty Cents Extra
Family Circle	Fifty Cents
Gallery	Twenty-five Cents

Sale of seats at Box Office, Academy of Music, and at F. A. North & Co.'s, No. 1026 Chesnut street. 1 30 6t

The Grand Pianos used are from the Celebrated Manufactory of STEINWAY & SONS, warerooms in Philadelphia at BLASIUS BROS., No. 1005 CHESNUT Street.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE SALE OF SEATS continues at North & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1026 Chesnut street, for either or all of the
SIX NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE
OF THE GRAND ENGLISH OPERA COMBINATION.
MONDAY, February 6, BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Rose Hersee, Fannie Goodwin, S. C. Campbell, Brookhouse Bowler, E. Seguin, J. H. Chatterson, etc.
FANFARE AND CONCERT,
presenting JENNY VON BUSK, JOSEPH HERMANS and AMERICUS.
TUESDAY—MARTHA.
BENEFIT OF C. W. CAMPBELL AND J. F. ZIMMERMAN.
Mrs. C. R. Bernard, Zelda Seguin, William Castle, S. C. Campbell, E. Seguin, A. Howell, etc.
WEDNESDAY—MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.
BENEFIT OF ZELDA SEGUIN.
Mrs. Bernard, Rose Hersee, Zelda Seguin, Henri Drayton, Campbell, Bowler, Seguin, Howell, etc.
THURSDAY—IL TROVATORE.
First appearance of Miss EMMA HOWSON as LEONORA.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF WM. CASTLE—FIDELIO.
(Beethoven's only opera—first time here in English).
SATURDAY MATINEE—OBERON.
SATURDAY NIGHT (farewell)
FAUST IN GERMAN.
Conductor .... Mr. S. BEHRENS.
Admission $1. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. Family Circle, 50 cents. Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
LIBRETTOS.—The authorized and correct editions of the operas, as sung by this company, can only be procured at the above store and *inside* the Academy. 1 28

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
TUESDAY EVENING, February 7,
BENEFIT.
C. W. CAMPBELL, Box Bookkeeper. | J. F. ZIMMERMAN, Treas. Opera Company.
THE GRAND ENGLISH OPERA COMBINATION in, for the only time, Flotow's
MARTHA. MARTHA.
With the famous cast, including
Caroline Richings-Bernard, Zelda Seguin, Wm. Castle, S. C. Campbell, Edward Seguin, Arthur Howell, etc.
And a number of special features introduced in the celebrated
ENGLISH FAIR SCENE.
Reserved seats may now be procured at the Box Office, and North & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1026 Chesnut street. 1t

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WALNUT STREET THEATRE
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 3,
BENEFIT of MISS LEONA CAVENDER.
MINNIE'S LUCK.
SONGS, DANCES, AND SOLOS.
To conclude with Buckstone's farce,
THE GOOD-FOR-NOTHING.
NAN (with song and dance)..LEONA CAVENDER
SATURDAY—MATINEE at 2 o'clock.
THE GREAT CITY.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 4,
Farewell Engagement of
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE.
THE RIVALS and THE TOODLES.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 3,
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MISS LEONA CAVENDER,
who will appear in Brougham's new local drama,
MINNIE'S LUCK;
OR, THE UPS AND DOWNS OF CITY LIFE.
Miss LEONA CAVENDER as .... MINNIE
as performed by her at
WALLACK'S THEATRE, NEW YORK, with
SONGS, DANCES, AND SOLOS.
SATURDAY—MATINEE. By general desire, the celebrated drama, THE GREAT CITY.

E. L. DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
E. L. DAVENPORT .... Lessee and Manager
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 3,
BENEFIT OF
E. L. DAVENPORT.
Tobin's comedy of
THE HONEYMOON.
ROLANDO .... E. L. DAVENPORT
And Douglas Jerrold's drama of
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
WILLIAM .... E. L. DAVENPORT
Aided by the entire
DAVENPORT STAR COMPANY.
Tickets at Abel's Dramatic Repository, No. 1211 Chesnut street, from 9 until 5 o'clock.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON AND TROUPE.
TO-NIGHT (Friday), Feb. 3,
Fifth and Last Night but One of
PARIS;
OR, THE APPLE OF DISCORD.
PARIS .... Miss LYDIA THOMPSON
LYDIA THOMPSON MATINEE SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock. PARIS.
On MONDAY—LURLINE, with the moral ballet.

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS.
EVERY EVENING
And SATURDAY MATINEE.
GREAT CONGRESS OF STARS.
Comprising the best artists in the country, who appear in Grand Ballets, Dutch Comedy, Local Sketches, Minstrelsy, Ethiopian Acts, Farce, Comic Vocalism, Pantomime, etc.

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
100,000 CURIOSITIES
From all parts of the World.
THIRTY CAGES OF WILD ANIMALS.
The Splendid Dramatic Company appearing in the Lecture Room every Evening at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock.
Admission to all the Attractions, 25 cents. 12 12 tf

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ARCH Street, above Tenth.
THE PALACE OF MINSTRELSY.
SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S MINSTRELS,
THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA,
IN THEIR
SOIREES D'ETHIOPE,
unequalled throughout the world.
Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. 1 31 6t

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
GREAT SENSATION DRAMA,
IRELAND AND AMERICA.
First appearance of
MOLLY CANE.
DODGING FOR A WIFE.
The celebrated magician, Professor RENO, will appear in the great Fair Scene, with his incomprehensible wonders. 1 30 6t

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ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, CORNER TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
THE WONDERFUL TWO-HEADED GIRL COMBINATION,
owing to its immense success the past week, will remain a few days longer.
Receptions from 2 till 5 and from 7 till 10 P. M.
Admission, 35 cents.
Children, 25 cents. 2 2 3t*

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELEVENTH and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market streets. Vacancies for Families and Single Gentlemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also, table board. 10 24tf

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ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1871.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. Last March we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

NEW DOCTRINE OF THE DEMOCRACY.

AT a recent meeting of the Americus Club, a social Democratic organization of this city, William V. McGrath, on being installed as President, gave his fellow-laborers in the Democratic ranks some wholesome advice. Instead of dwelling, as is the general custom of political orators, upon the principles of the party, he directed attention to the necessity of nominating good men, and good men only, as candidates for office. Principles are good things, and it is to the credit of this nation that its great political struggles are made to hinge on comprehensive doctrines. But the commendable national proclivity to dignify petty, ambitious, and partisan squabbles by surrounding them with the halo of a noble cause may easily be, and in hundreds of thousands of cases it has been, fearfully abused. The veriest scoundrel in the land may profess to be the most rampant Republican or the most devoted Democrat; and partisan organizations, as they are managed, afford far too many opportunities for scoundrels to gain, through such professions, official opportunities for plundering the people. Voters have so often been told that they should care for principles, not men, that they have ceased to pay proper regard to the necessity for selecting good candidates or good appointees, and for having the Government administered by good men on good principles. The modern tendency is to wholly ignore the maxim of the founder of this Commonwealth, that that form of government is best which is best administered; and as a consequence of neglecting it, the evidences are multiplying that rascals can prostitute the best forms to bad ends, and perpetrate, under republican institutions, the most outrageous wrongs. We are glad to see, therefore, a leading Democrat, in addressing a strict partisan organization, warns his associates that, as a matter of policy, if not of duty, they must pick out their best men, instead of their worst ones, as candidates for office. Mr. McGrath forcibly reminds them that "it is worse than idle to make nominations unfairly, or select unfit candidates;" and that "people who, by patient toil and the exercise of rigid economy, have acquired homes for themselves and families, will not confide the agency of their property, or the guardianship of the interests of their families, to those in whose ability or integrity they have no confidence." These are simple but truthful and useful delarations, and the time is near at hand when the people will act upon them. They are weary, oh, so weary, of giving one incapable robber a chance to pilfer their hard earnings because false professions of devotion to Democracy drop from his lying lips, and a chance to rob and ruin them to another venal scoundrel because he prates of his Republicanism, and the perpetually repeated devices of plundering politicians to lure them on to ruin will soon lose all their old potency.

THE SCHEME concocted to rob the Kensington Bank last night is one of the most ingenious and audacious that ever entered into the brain of a professional burglar. We have heard of soldiers donning the uniforms of their antagonists to effect a surprise in war, but it is something new, in this latitude, at least, for robbers to gain entrance into a bank on the pretext that they are policemen detailed to guard it from spoliation. Verily, wolves in sheep's clothing abound among us.

JOHN CESSNA AND THE CHORPENNING CASE.

MR. CRESWELL, the Postmaster-General, has published an explanation, setting forth that his award in the Chorpenning case, by which an ex-mail contractor and his accomplices came near getting more than $400,000 of money that was not justly due from the Government, was made solely in consequence of an act of Congress hastily rushed through at the heels of the last session. The authorship of that act is attributed to John Cessna, one of the Republican members of Congress from Pennsylvania, and we have looked in vain for an explanation of his motives in opening the door of the National Treasury to the Chorpenning raid. Congress, as a body, has atoned for its error by repealing the law that made such extraordinary concessions to the ex-mail contractor; the Postmaster-General has explained his action by asserting that he was bound to obey the law as he found it on the statute-books; and the question now comes up, Why did the innocent and guileless Cessna seek the sanction of his amiable associates for such a questionable enactment? It seems to have been generally supposed, a few days ago, that he would explain his part in this proceeding, but we are not aware that any explanation has yet been made or even attempted, and meanwhile Cessna's course is subjected to damaging comments. Was he the innocent victim of the delusions of a wily contractor? or did he, with full knowledge of the effect of his proposition, wantonly connive at the unjust abstraction of the people's money?

THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

THE State Senate yesterday passed a bill to transfer the care of the schools for soldiers' orphans from a separate superintendency to that of the Common School Department. This change is advisable for many reasons, for the expediency of the arrangement now existing has been open to many grave doubts from the very institution of the schools for soldiers' orphans, and their management has given rise to such complaints that some action on the part of the Legislature is imperatively demanded. Mr. Brooke in advocating the bill yesterday stated that nearly a year ago the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, Colonel McFarland, had been rejected by a very decided vote, for very satisfactory reasons, but that the Governor had failed to appoint his successor, and he had accordingly remained in an important and responsible position for which he was entirely unfitted. Mr. Brooke, to demonstrate the necessity of a change, related how the schools for soldiers' orphans were managed in his district, and how the care of the children was farmed out by those entrusted by the State with the duty of superintending their welfare. Mr. Wallace also made a strong argument in favor of the proposed change, and stated truly that the usefulness of the superintendent had ceased and that some of the schools had become odious. That Colonel McFarland is not a proper person to occupy such a delicate and responsible position as that of superintendent of soldiers' orphans is certain; but, as a matter of course, he had his defenders in the Senate yesterday, Mr. Mumma in particular being very pathetic over the fact that he had been maimed at Gettysburg. It is certainly high time that a stop was put to the practice of bringing up the war records of men in extenuation of their incapacity or dishonesty while occupying offices of public trust. We never yet understood that a wooden leg was a guarantee of virtue, and the people of this State are not to be induced, by references to Colonel McFarland's wooden leg, to believe that he is a proper person to hold the position he now does, not by any proper authority, but by the refusal of Governor Geary to do his duty in appointing a successor. By transferring the soldiers' orphans to the School Department Colonel McFarland will be legislated out of office, and there is no doubt that the orphans are likely to be better cared for in the future. The House of Representatives ought to pass the Senate bill without further delay, and thus put an end finally and forever to a system that has already outlived its day of usefulness, if it ever had any, as separate from the School Department.

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

A COMMUNICATION from President Kane, of the Board of Public Charities, asking for an investigation by the Legislature of the differences between him and his associates on the board, has been presented to the Legislature, and we hope that it will receive proper consideration. There is a radical difference of opinion between General Kane and the other members of the board as to the proper method of executing the important and responsible duties entrusted to them, and unfortunately these differences have led to considerable harsh language, which should have been avoided if possible. The two opposing forces in the board both insist earnestly that they are in the right, and present facts and figures to prove the positions they take. It is very possible that both may be in a measure right and wrong at the same time, and as it is certain that the efficiency of the board is seriously impaired if not altogether destroyed by the present unfortunate differences, the proper course for the Legislature to adopt is to give all sides a fair hearing and then to decide impartially upon the merits and demerits of the various matters in which they are antagonistic. We believe that the members of the Board of Public Charities, without exception, are inspired with an earnest desire to carry out in the most perfect manner possible the objects for which the board was created, and it is therefore the more unfortunate that the present unhappy state of affairs should exist. General Kane claims he can prove by facts and figures that he is in the right, and he should be allowed an opportunity to do so, the other members of the board being accorded likewise a fair opportunity to demonstrate the correctness of their views. Considering the high standing of all the members of the board, this will be a very proper method of settling the quarrel between General Kane and his associates, and it should receive the attention it deserves from the Legislature.

SENATOR REYNOLDS.

General Joseph J. Reynolds Elected Senator from Texas—His Public Services—A Contest Over the Seat.

The Legislature of Texas has seen fit to present the Senate of the Forty-second Congress with the novelty of a contested seat. The reconstruction of the State was fully completed in March, 1870, and immediately thereafter the Senators and Representatives elected were admitted to their seats. Hon. Morgan C. Hamilton was elected Senator for the term of six years commencing March 4, 1871, as well as for the remainder of the term ending on that day. It is now claimed by his opponents that his election for the long term was illegal, and in this opinion the Legislature of Texas appears to have coincided, by going through the process, on January 24, of electing another person for this term. The law regulating the election of Senators provides that the Legislature of each State chosen next preceding the expiration of the term for which any Senator was chosen, shall proceed, on the second Tuesday after its organization, to the election of a Senator to fill the vacancy about to occur. When the reconstructed Legislature of Texas met last winter, it therefore proceeded to elect a Senator for the vacancy to occur on March 4, 1871, as well as for the unexpired terms, and, as there has been no election of a Legislature in the State since that time, its action would seem to have been in accordance with the forms of the law. The Legislature of Mississippi last winter acted in similar manner, by electing Governor James L. Alcorn to the Senate for the term commencing March 4, 1871, at the same time that Revels was elected for the short term. What action the Senate will take in the contest over the Texas seat remains to be seen.

The election of a successor to Senator Hamilton took place on January 24. In the Senate General Joseph J. Reynolds received 16 votes, to 11 cast for four different opponents. In the House General Reynolds received 48 votes to 25 in opposition. The nomination of General Reynolds by the Republican caucus took place on the previous evening. On the first ballot he received but 7 votes out of a total of 58, and his nomination was not secured until eight or ten unsuccessful ballotings had been held.

General Reynolds is a native of Kentucky, and is now about fifty years of age. In early life he removed to Indiana, and was appointed a cadet at the West Point Military Academy from that State in 1839. On July 1, 1843, he was breveted a second lieutenant in the 4th Artillery, and in May, 1846, transferred to the 3d Artillery, being promoted in March, 1847, to a first lieutenancy. From August, 1846, to August, 1847, he acted as an assistant Professor of Ethics at the Military Academy; from 1847 to 1849, as Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy; and from the last date to February, 1857, as an assistant professor. He then resigned and retired from the military service.

He re-entered the service, however, on the outbreak of the war, and served throughout the struggle with distinction, at first as a brigadier-general, and subsequently as a major-general of volunteers. His principal service was with the Army of the Cumberland, in which he served as a division commander, taking a prominent part in the battle of Chickamauga. At the close of hostilities he re-entered the regular service, being commissioned colonel of the 26th Infantry on July 28, 1866, and breveted a major-general on March 2, 1867. After holding a command in the Northwest General Reynolds was, on July 28, 1868, assigned to the command of the Fifth Military District, consisting of the State of Texas only, with his headquarters at Austin. He was relieved of this command on November 4th following, but again assigned to it as successor of General Canby, on March 5, 1869, immediately after the inauguration of President Grant. General Reynolds assumed his command on April 8th, and the reconstruction process proceeded quietly and successfully under his supervision, until it was completed by the restoration of Texas to representation in Congress in March, 1870. At the time of the election of Senators, General Reynolds was urged to follow the example of General Ames in Mississippi, and consent to represent the State in the Senate, but in February, 1870, declined the proffered honor, on the ground that his residence of three years in the State had been in the capacity of a military officer, and that his convictions of right and sense of propriety precluded the acceptance of any political office at that time and under the peculiar circumstances then existing. It is not yet known what course he will pursue, now that he has been actually elected a Senator, but it would seem that consistency demanded another refusal of the Senatorship.

—Letters received in Baltimore from Colonel Jerome Patterson Bonaparte, eldest son of the late Jerome Bonaparte, of that city, said that on the 10th of December he was at Comberrie, about five miles from Paris, on the railroad to Versailles. The Baltimore *American* says a letter was received there last week representing that a Major Patterson, of Baltimore, connected with the Bonaparte family, was a prisoner of war at Brunswick, Germany.

NOTICES.

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INSURANCE.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
PENN MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company,
OFFICE, No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1870.

For Premiums and Interest		$1,209,748·50
Losses during the year	$297,200·00	
Purchase of Policies, Commissions, Taxes, etc. etc.	211,155·86—	508,355·86
Net surplus for the year		$701,393·74

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY LIABLE FOR LOSSES.

Invested in United States Stocks, Philadelphia City Loan, Pennsylvania Railroad Loan, Bank Stocks, etc	$886,503·54	
Bonds and Mortgages, first liens on property worth double the amount, Ground Rents, Company's Office, etc	2,671,792·34—	$3,558,295·88
Market value December 31, 1870		$3,651,291·58

The Board of Trustees has resolved to divide the net surplus among the holders of policies in force on the 31st ultimo on the Contribution plan, applicable to the reduction of premiums, or premium notes, when the next annual payment falls due, and has decided to receive the Scrip Dividends of the year 1863 in payment at the same time.

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Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
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JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
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PATENT SOFA BED.
In consequence of certain parties representing that their Sofa Beds and Lounges are of my patent, I beg leave to inform the public that my Sofa Bed is for sale only at MOORE & CAMPION'S and ALLEN & BROTHER'S, and at the Manufactory, No. 230 South SECOND Street
This novel invention is not in the least complicated, having no cords or ropes to pull in order to regulate, or props to keep it up when in the form of a bedstead, which are all very unsafe and liable to get out of repair. The bedstead is formed by turning out the ends, or closing them when the Sofa is wanted.
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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rpt

HARVARD COLLEGE EXEMPTION.

An Important and Interesting Decision.

The Boston *Journal* gives the particulars of the case which was decided in the Massachusetts Supreme Court a few days ago, as reported by telegraph, in which the parties interested were the president and fellows of Harvard College on the one side and the Board of Aldermen of Boston on the other. The president and fellows of Harvard College had petitioned for a writ of *certiorari*.

The facts are that the petitioners are owners of the estate No. 112 Washington street, running back to Devonshire street, which was devised to them by Henry Webb, who died in 1660. The provision in the will is as follows:—

"Item.—I give and bequeath unto Harvard College, next and immediately after my decease, my house and land, which I lately purchased of Henry Phillips, and was the late house of Samuel Oliver, deceased, with such deed or deeds that concern the same; and the yearly rent whereof to be improved after the due and necessary repairs thereof are provided for, to be forever, either for the maintenance of some poor scholars or otherwise, for the best good of the college and approbation of the overseers, of my will."

In the act incorporating Harvard College, passed at the General Court in 1650, it is among other things provided, "that all not exceeding the value of five hundred pounds per annum shall from henceforth be freed from all civil impositions, taxes and rates."

For a long time after this the income from such source did not exceed that amount per annum. On the 11th of April, 1868, the Board of Aldermen passed an order for the widening of Devonshire street, and it was widened, taking a portion of these premises, and an assessment laid upon the whole estate of $4541·40, for the benefit which accrued to the estate. It is claimed that this assessment is erroneous and unlawful, because, under the act above, the estate is freed from all civil impositions, taxes, and rates, and no tax was ever assessed upon the estate, nor any ever paid. The respondents claim that the value of the estate is much above five hundred pounds per annum, and that the charter of the college does not exempt it from payment.

The main question was whether this was "a civil imposition." The case was heard, and the Court made the following decisions:—First, the assessment is a "civil imposition." Second, the exemption is applicable to the estate upon which the assessment was laid, and notwithstanding the increase in the value of their estate beyond the amount of that trust.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The Failure of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Company—Necessary Amendment of our Insurance Laws.

The N. Y. *Post* of last evening says editorially.—

A contract has been made between the receiver of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Life Insurance Company, acting as trustee for the policy holders, and the Empire Mutual Life Insurance Company, of this city, by which the latter assumes all the liabilities of the former, including claims for policies already matured by death. This contract, we are assured, has been made under the direction of the Supreme Court, and has already been approved by the State Superintendent of Insurance; so that, in the judgment of this officer, all the policy holders of the company are doubtless secured.

The reinsurance of these risks has been accomplished with promptness. It will not, indeed, prevent losses. Doubtless a great number of policies have already been permitted to lapse since discredit was first thrown on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Company. Few men will continue to pay premiums in order to maintain their claims against an association which is confessedly bankrupt. It is probably this diminution of the number of policies, by forfeiture, that alone justifies "the Empire" Company in reinsuring the risks that remain.

An amendment of our insurance laws is to be desired, so that hereafter, when a life insurance company's reserve begins to be imperilled, the Superintendent may be authorized to compel that company to reinsure its risks at once, in some office to be approved by him, without the delay or expense of a receivership, and without such legal proceedings as will make a panic among the policy-holders.

COOLIE LABOR.

How the Aborigines are Taken In—A Guano Island as a Land of Promise.

A sailor writes to the Troy *Times* that the hardest part of the work at the Chincha Islands is done by the coolies, who are induced by false representations to enter the service. They imagine that they are going to a "land of promise," and they agree to serve five years in order to pay for their passage. But they are doomed to grievous disappointment, and find themselves prisoners on the islands, where few ever survive the specified apprenticeship. They labor about six hours a day, which is a severe task in so hot a place. But little care is taken of them.

They are fed on fish and other cheap food, and live in little cabins. To make them work they are supplied with strong drink, which hastens their end, and when they die they are buried among the guano, which soon consumes the bodies and transforms them to its own nature. The guano is put into sacks and is sent down from the heights in long "chures" made of timber, and when it arrives a bag will be put on the head of a coolie, who will carry it to the boat. It is thus taken to the ship, which will be loaded in a week. The coolies, in addition to whisky, consume a great deal of opium, which is brought there for their use. They smoke rather than chew it, and most of them are opium smokers—a habit which few ever break off, and which is in the highest degree destructive.

A CRUEL FARMER.

Shameful Outrage Upon Small Boys.

A farmer at Johnsonburg, Warren county, New Jersey, last week came to Phillipsburg with a sleigh-load of apples. After he had disposed of his apples, he invited all the small boys that he saw to get into his sleigh, telling them that he would give them a sleigh-ride and bring them right back. He succeeded in getting in his sleigh nine boys, whose ages ranged from eight to ten years, and took them as far as Roxburg, a distance of twelve miles. Here he told them to get out and go into a hotel and warm themselves. They did so, thinking that he intended to take them back home. No sooner had they got into the hotel than the farmer whipped up his horses and left the boys to walk home. They started on their journey through the deep snow, and succeeded for awhile to get along finely, but two of the smallest boys became very tired and nearly frozen, and when within sight of Harmony, they could go no further, and sank down into the snow. The others, seeing their condition, went to a hotel in Harmony and got some men to go back after the two boys; when the men reached them they were found asleep and frozen nearly to death.

PAINFUL OCCURRENCE.

A Babe Smothered to Death by its Parents—Sad Termination of a Sleigh Ride.

On Friday evening last a babe whose parents reside near Irwin's Station, Westmoreland county, Pa., was smothered to death under the most distressing circumstances. The father and mother, it appears, accompanied by their child, aged about two months, started for a sleigh ride, with the intention of visiting a friend residing a few miles distant from their own home. The little thing had been bundled up in the most careful manner to protect it from the cold. The parents left home in the highest spirits, and, as the sleighing was excellent, the ride was an exceedingly pleasant one.

The weather was cold, however, and fearing that the child might take cold, the mother thought she would not remove the wrappings until she reached their destination. When they arrived at the house the child was carried in, and when the wrappings were taken off the mother was horrified by the sight which presented itself. The child was quite dead, although the body was quite warm and the face was discolored, showing that it had been smothered. The grief of the parents was overwhelming over the death of their child, and their journey homewards with the corpse of the little one was of peculiar sadness.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

At the Chesnut the performance this evening, it should be remembered, will be for the benefit of Mr. Davenport, who will appear as "Rolando," in Tobin's comedy of *The Honeymoon*, and as "William," in Douglas Jerrold's nautical drama of *Black-Eyed Susan*. The playgoers of Philadelphia will on this occasion have an opportunity to show their appreciation of Mr. Davenport as an actor, a manager, and a gentleman, and a house crowded from pit to dome may be expected. Mr. Davenport, since he has had the management of the Chesnut in his hands, has greatly advanced his already high reputation, and with the excellent company he has gathered about him he has given a series of entertainments that have been witnessed with great pleasure by large and fashionable audiences. He deserves the encouragement a crowded house this evening will give him, and we are pleased to believe that the complimentary benefit will be of a most substantial character.

On Monday next Foster's spectacular drama of *The Old Man of the Mountain* will be produced in handsome style, with new scenery, appointments, etc.

At the Walnut Miss Leona Cavender will appear for the last time this evening in the drama of *Minnie's Luck*.

A matinee will be given to-morrow, when the drama of *The Great City* will be performed.

To-morrow evening Mr. J. S. Clarke will commence a farewell engagement of seven performances, previous to his departure for Europe, by appearing as "Bob Acres" in Sheridan's comedy of *The Rivals*.

At the Arch the piece entitled *Paris; or, The Apple of Discord* will be performed this evening.

At the Academy of Music Theodore Thomas and his grand orchestral combination will give their first concert this evening. The reputation of this orchestra is so high that the greatest interest has been excited in the performers announced for this evening and to-morrow, and highly enjoyable entertainments may be expected. Miss Anna Mehlig, the celebrated pianist, will make her first appearance in this city at the concert this evening.

There will be a matinee to-morrow and a concert to-morrow evening.

At the Assembly Building the two-headed girl and other curiosities may be seen every afternoon and evening.

At the American Mr. D. L. Morris will have a farewell benefit this evening. A programme suited to the tastes of a family audience will be presented.

At the Museum, Ninth and Arch streets, the drama of *The Drunkard* will be performed this evening.

A matinee to-morrow.

At the Arch Street Opera House a variety of Ethiopian comicalities will be presented this evening.

Rothermel's picture of "The Battle of Gettysburg" is on exhibition at No. 1003 Chesnut street.

At Duprez & Benedict's Opera House there will be a dramatic performance this evening.

The English Opera.—In addition to the attractions hitherto announced for the English opera season to be given at the Academy of Music next week, the management now state that Miss Jenny Von Busk, Mr. Joseph Herrmans, Miss Alma Krause, Mr. William Lotti, and the child Americus will appear on Monday and Thursday evenings and Saturday afternoon. On Saturday evening the opera of *Faust* will be performed in German. There will be no additional charge on account of this increased attraction.

Fechter in Pittsburg.

In selecting parts to please himself, Mr. Fechter does not always satisfy the public. *Don Cæsar*, whatever its merits as a play, and however popular it may have been at one time, is perfectly familiar to play-goers in general, and Mr. Fechter made no more nor less than many an artist who has preceded him on our boards. As if satisfied of this in advance, the play-going public was not numerously represented at the Opera House last night; nor did the select audience that was present, though well pleased, manifest any very great degree of enthusiasm.—*Pittsburg Commercial, 2d instant.*

CITY ITEMS.

Remittent Fevers.—The Way to Escape Them.—A dose of Plantation Bitters, taken night and morning, will enable the system to *repel* the deleterious influence of these fruitful sources of epidemic disease. It is in evidence that in many instances where the greater portion of the population of an entire settlement have been prostrated by bilious remittent fevers, the few who have had sufficient forecast to take the Bitters as a *preventive* have escaped the scourge. As a remedy after an attack has actually commenced, this celebrated tonic and anti-bilious elixir is invariably efficacious. In such cases, if taken after the fever is off, it will soon control the paroxysms, and when the patient is convalescent, it will restore the appetite and recruit the strength more rapidly than any other stomachic and invigorant in use.

Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy—Sure cure.

Mr. William W. Cassidy, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

For Oysters always "fresh, fat, and inviting," Stewed, Steamed, Roasted, Panned, Broiled, Fried, and Raw, go to Leach's, northeast corner Ninth and Chesnut. Half peck steamed oysters, 25 cents.

Sea Moss Farine from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

Bedding, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by Albertson & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

Burnett's Florimel—An exquisite perfume.

Whitman's Jujube

is now the standard remedy for Singers, Public Speakers, and all affections of the Throat. 25 cents per box. Druggists sell it. Stephen F. Whitman & Son, Sole Manufacturers, S. W. corner of Twelfth and Market streets.

DIED.

Eastlack.—On the 30th ultimo, Clark V. Eastlack, in the 36th year of his age.

Not my will, O Lord, but Thine be done!

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Order of United American Mechanics, viz.:—State Council of Pennsylvania; Vigilant Council, No. 12; Union Degree Council, No. 22, U. A. M.; Funeral Benefit Association; Trustees of Southwark Hall; Trustees of Fourth and George Streets Hall; also Meredian Sun Lodge, No. 477, I. O. O. F., and Independence Hose Company, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon next, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 311 George street. To proceed to the St. John's M. E. Church Vault.

OBITUARY.

"The memory of the just is blessed."

How often is it remarked that we do not fully estimate the value of true excellence until it is removed from us! It is then that memory recalls many a virtue that was hidden from us by the modesty of its possessor, or which we failed to notice among the many kindred developments with which we were so constantly brought in contact. These thoughts were suggested by the recent demise of Mr. Peter Richings-Puget, who departed this life January 18, at his farm, near Media, Delaware county, Pa. The various sketches of his life and character that have appeared in the public prints have, by their truthfulness, done honor to the departed and those who prepared them. It would, therefore, seem almost superfluous to add anything to what has been alread written. But as, in the natural world, there are many beauties added to those already developed, and which require the microscope for their unfolding, so in human character, when the higher tests are applied to it, there are often excellencies unfolded which even excel those which have secured our admiration. Thus it was with Mr. Richings. Engaged through a long life in a profession in which some have thought it was next to impossible there should be a maintenance of the higher characteristics of our nature, he beautifully showed how truthfully he spoke who said,

> "Honor and shame from no condition rise:
> Act well your part, for there all honor lies."

By his manly, unflinching course of rectitude through the whole of his professional life, he challenged the world to find a stain upon his character, and proved that the profession of his choice presented no necessary obstacle to the exercise of high moral excellence. But it was when the high test of spiritual experience was applied to Mr. Richings that it was seen, in addition to the well-known excellencies of his moral character, he possessed that beauty of holiness so essential to our safety, for without it "no man can see the Lord." Among the many valuable traits of his character it was this that so peculiarly attracted the attention of the present writer. His regular attendance at church, his devotion during the services, his constant readiness to give of his labor and substance for the extension of Christ's Kingdom, and then his peace and quiet trust in his Saviour, added to the spirit of prayer, which characterized his last sickness, all tend to show that he was one of Christ's redeemed children, and that his family, his friends, and the Church have met with no ordinary loss in his removal; and it is, though a mournful, yet a pleasing task to offer this tribute to his memory by

His Pastor.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ SHIRT MANUFACTURER.

JOHN

WANAMAKER,

MANUFACTURER

OF

FINE LINEN SHIRTS,

818 AND 820

CHESNUT

STREET.

SHIRT MANUFACTURER.

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL HAS ESTABLISHED A Law and Collection Agency for Pennsylvania and New Jersey at No. 514 WALNUT Street. (12 29

☞ JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf5

☞ INSTEAD OF USING COMMON TOILET Soap at this season of the year, use "Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet of Solidified Glycerine." It softens the skin, prevents redness and chapping by cold, and beautifies the complexion.

For sale by Druggists generally.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
1 6 fmw26t No. 624 CHESNUT St., Philad'a.

☞ OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL CO., No. 303 WALNUT Street.

Philadelphia, Jan. 28, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office on TUESDAY, February 7, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for Managers for the ensuing year.

1 28 8t E. G. GILES, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, February the 6th, at 12 o'clock M., to elect seven directors to serve the ensuing year.

R. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
Philadelphia, January 27, 1871. 1 27 8t

☞ THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Company's Building, No. 400 Walnut street, January 2, 1871.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on demand, free of all taxes. ALEX. W. WISTER,
1 2tf Secretary.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER

COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENDID Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf5

☞ DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.

Office of Chief Commissioner,
No. 104 S. Fifth Street,
Philadelphia, Jan. 26, 1871.

Notice is hereby given that the annual Sewer Rents now due the city are payable at this office (less 5 per cent.) until April 1, 1871. Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.

J. G. DIXON,
1 30 mwf3t License Clerk.

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR SUPPLYING THE POOR WITH SOUP, No. 338 GRISCOM Street, appeal to the public for the annual aid necessary to conduct their operations. No paid collector is employed, but each member is authorized to receive donations.

JOS. S. LEWIS, President, No. 1504 Pine street.
WM. EVANS, Treasurer, No. 613 Market street.
JAS. T. SHINN, Broad and Spruce streets.
SAMUEL HUSTON, No. 407 Walnut street.
JACOB P. JONES, No. 1608 Market street.
CALEB WOOD, No. 524 S. Second street. 1 21 2w

☞ OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1871.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, the 21st day of February, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., at CONCERT HALL, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 6th day of March, 1871, at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

JOSEPH LESLEY,
2 1 17t Secretary.

☞ THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT CO.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1871.

The Stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at its Office, Nos. 329 and 331 CHESNUT Street, on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such further business as may come before them.

R. PATTERSON,
2 2 10t Secretary.

☞ THE ATHENÆUM OF PHILADELPHIA.—The Annual Meeting and Election for Directors of this Institution will be held on MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

As there are several shares on which the Annual Dues remain unpaid, the owners of them are hereby notified that they will be forfeited, agreeably to the Charter and Laws of the institution, unless the arrears are paid on or before the 10th day of March next.

GEORGE F. MOULTON,
Secretary.
February 1, 1871. 2 1 4t*

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 SOUTH DELAWARE AVENUE.

Philadelphia, Jan. 20, 1871.

The Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, clear of taxes, from the profits of the six months ending December 31, 1870, payable on and after FEBRUARY 6 prox., and that the transfer books be closed until FEBRUARY 7, 1871.

J. PARKER NORRIS,
1 21 14t Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ A FAMOUS ESTABLISHMENT. HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' Printing House, FIFTH and CHESNUT. 1t

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17t

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

☞ APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE Directors for renewal of Certificate of a share of stock in the MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY, No. 720, standing in my name, the original having been lost or mislaid.

1t* W. L. MADDOCK.

☞ DEPARTMENT OF RECEIVER OF TAXES.

Philadelphia, Jan. 31, 1871.

Due notice will be given when the Tax Duplicates for the year 1871 will be ready for the payment of Taxes. ROBERT H. BEATTY,
1 31 6t Receiver of Taxes.

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.

Philadelphia, Feb. 2, 1871.

The premium on Gold Interest on City Loans of July, 1870, will be paid in currency on and after February 6, 1871.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
2 2 4t City Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY.

Philadelphia, Feb. 3, 1871.

At an election held on the 1st inst., the following named gentlemen were elected Directors to serve the ensuing year:—

Nathan Hilles,
William P. Jenks,
Wm. Henry Trotter,
Benj. T. Tredick,
James B. McFarland,
John W. Field,
George M. Troutman.

At a meeting of the Board, held this day, Nathan Hilles was unanimously re-elected President, and Thomas H. Trotter reappointed Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

T. H. TROTTER,
1t Secretary.

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

GAS FIXTURES

Wholesale and Retail

Salesrooms,

No. 821 CHERRY Street

PHILADELPHIA.

We have no store or salesroom

on Chesnut street.

1 16 2mbp CORNELIUS & SONS

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company
OF PHILADELPHIA
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $600,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,
Clarence H. Clark,
John Welsh,
Charles Macalester,
Edward W. Clark,
Alexander Henry,
Stephen A. Caldwell,
George F. Tyler,
Henry C. Gibson,
J. Gillingham Fell.
Henry Pratt McKean. [5 13 fmw5

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT
AND
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN
THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING,
No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
CAPITAL, $500,000.

For Safe-keeping of Government Bonds and other Securities, Family Plate, Jewelry, and other Valuables, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.

The Company also offer for Rent, at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute Security against Fire, Theft, Burglary, and Accident.

All fiduciary obligations, such as Trusts, Guardianships, Executorships, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Robins,
Lewis R. Ashhurst,
J. Livingston Erringer,
R. P. McCullagh,
Edwin M. Lewis,
James L. Claghorn,
Benjamin B. Comegys,
Augustus Heaton,
F. Ratchford Starr,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.,
Edward Y. Townsend,
John D. Taylor,
Hon. William A. Porter.

OFFICERS.

President—LEWIS R. ASHHURST.
Vice-President—J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER.
Secretary and Treasurer—R. P. McCULLAGH.
Solicitor—RICHARD L. ASHHURST. 2 3fmw5

WRIGHT'S

NE PLUS ULTRA

Minced Meat.

Unequalled for Quality.

CAUTION.—Beware of all imitations, as there but one WRIGHT in the market.

DEPOT,
SOUTHWEST CORNER
SPRING GARDEN and FRANKLIN

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS. 12 15 tfrp

CLOTHING.

BARGAINS IN OVERCOATS.
BARGAINS IN OVERCOATS.
BARGAINS IN OVERCOATS.
BARGAINS IN SUITS.
BARGAINS IN SUITS.
BARGAINS IN SUITS.
BARGAINS IN CUSTOM WORK.
BARGAINS IN CUSTOM WORK.
BARGAINS IN CUSTOM WORK.
BARGAINS IN UNDERWEAR.
BARGAINS IN UNDERWEAR.
BARGAINS IN UNDERWEAR.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7·30 GOLD LOAN.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

We offer for Sale at Par, and Accrued Interest, the FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRAND GOLD BONDS

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

These bonds are secured, t,by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock and al. equipments; *second*, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of Road.

The Bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end of Thirty years, and the Interest Semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, 1000, $5000, and $10,000.

The Trustees under the mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These Northern Pacific 7·30 Bonds will at all times before maturity, be receivable at Ten per Cent. Premium (or 110) in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20s can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics increase their yearly income *one third*, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current price for ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

For sale in Philadelphia by

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
No. 121 South THIRD Street.
GLENDENING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 S. THIRD Street.
BOWEN & FOX,
No. 13 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK,
N. W. cor. FOURTH and MARKET.
T. A. BIDDLE & CO.,
No. 326 WALNUT Street.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 38 South THIRD Street.
BULL & NORTH,
No. 121 South THIRD Street.
BARKER BROS & CO.,
No. 28 South THIRD Street.
EMORY, BENSON & CO.,
No. 6 South THIRD Street.
B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
N.W. corner THIRD and CHESNUT.
P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 South THIRD Street.
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.,
No. 309 WALNUT Street.
CHARLES B. KEEN,
No. 325 WALNUT Street.
JNO. S. RUSHTON & CO.,
No. 50 South THIRD Street.
NARR & LADNER,
No. 30 South THIRD Street.
M. SCHULTZ & CO.,
No. 44 South THIRD Street.
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No. 321 WALNUT Street.
J. H. TROTTER,
No. 322 WALNUT Street.
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No. 26 South THIRD Street.
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No. 138 South THIRD Street.
SAMUEL WORK,
No. 54 South THIRD Street.
GEORGE J. BOYD,
No. 18 South THIRD Street.
H. H. WILTBANK.
No. 305 WALNUT Street.
RALEY & WILSON,
No. 41 South THIRD Street.
WALLACE & KEENE,
No. 148 South THIRD Street.
STERLING & CO.,
No. 110 South THIRD Street.
WILLIAM C. MORGAN & CO.,
No. 23 South THIRD Street.
G. & W. Y. HEBERTON,
No. 52 S. THIRD Street.
JAMES E. LEWARS & CO.,
No. 29 S. THIRD Street.
1 26 tuwthfs40t

JAY COOKE & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and WASHINGTON.

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,
LONDON.

BANKERS

AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.

Having direct telegraphic communication with both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

2 2 3mrp No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 109 South THIRD Street,

MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, Etc.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. 1 8 fmwt

WISHART'S COLUMN.

THE MEDICAL PROPERTIES OF TAR.

The pine tree has long been known to possess valuable medical properties. For pulmonary diseases it is doubtful whether any remedy has as yet been discovered equal to it. It seems to change and renew the very structure on which it acts, and to infuse into the system an indescribable power equal to the natural power before disease had even taken hold of the body, so as to make, as it were, an entirely new tissue, and to give a newness of life and energy which one who has been sick a long time knows the value of ut cannot fully describe. The great objection, however, to all tar preparations has been their unpleasant taste, and consequent liability to sickness and nauseate the stomach. We have before us, however, a preparation of the kind referred to, which obviates all these objections, and is as agreeable to the palate as it is valuable in the cure of disease. We mean "Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial," a real, genuine, *bona fide* medicinal cordial, distilled from the pine tree by a process known only to the Doctor himself, the sale and popularity of which are only equalled by the amount of suffering it has relieved, and the number of diseases it is so well calculated to effectually cure. In the Pine Tree Tar Cordial the invalid may be sure he has a remedy of very extraordinary power for throat and lung affections, and when taken in conjunction with the "Great American Dyspepsia Pills," an infallible cure for dyspepsia, liver complaint, sick headache, and the many ailments arising from a disordered state of the liver and digestive organs.

In our sphere as publishers we feel some degree of cautiousness in what we recommend to our readers, but when we know of anything of value to the public we shall not hesitate to make it known through our columns. We advise those of our readers who are suffering from dyspepsia, etc., to give Dr. Wishart's celebrated remedies a trial.

A medical expert, holding honorable collegiate diplomas, devotes his entire time to the examination of patients at the office parlors. Associated with him are three consulting physicians of acknowledged eminence, whose services are given to the public free of charge.

This opportunity is offered by no other institution in the country.

Thousands of certificates of absolute cure (when all else failed to afford relief), as well as recommendatory letters without number, have been received by Dr. Wishart, the proprietor, attesting the uniform success with which they have been employed. Many of said letters are from the highest sources, including eminent statesmen, Governors, State judges, clergymen, etc.—men slow to be convinced, prejudiced perhaps at first, but feeling themselves under a sense of duty bound to tell the Doctor what they had done for them and to recommend them to others. The Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial are sold by all druggists throughout the world. They can also be obtained at Dr. WISHART'S GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE STORE, No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia, where a successful practising physician can be consulted each day, free of charge. Those in need of professional aid or counsel will do well to make a note of the above. Communications by mail, soliciting professional advice, *will be considered strictly confidential and promptly answered, free of charge.* The most complete stock of Family Medicines, Hair Preparations, Perfumery, etc., in the city. Give us a trial. Address all communications,

L. Q. C. WISHART,

No. 232 NORTH SECOND STREET,

1 14 21 28 ws23t PHILADELPHIA.

MUNICIPAL CLAIMS.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 377. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The City of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia against PHILIP S. BUNTING, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and ISAAC N. WILFONG, registered owner, for the sum of thirty dollars and eighty-five cents, for city taxes for the year 1869—On that certain lot or piece of ground, situated on the east side of Twenty-second street, in the Tenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of twenty feet nine inches north of Cherry street, containing in front on said Twenty-second twenty feet nine inches, and extending in depth eastward one hundred and twenty feet.

N. B.—On this lot there is erected a machine shop, etc.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said PHILIP S. BUNTING and ISAAC N. WILFONG, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said building and lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of thirty dollars and eighty-five cents should not be levied on the said building and lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 378. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia against JOHN M. MOLE and P. TICKNER, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners, and JOHN M. MOLE, registered owners, for the sum of eighty-seven dollars and seventy-four cents for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869—On that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the west side of Twenty-first street, in the Tenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of thirty-six feet southward from the south side of Winter street, containing in front or breadth on the said Twenty-first street twenty feet, and extending in depth westward ninety-seven feet.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said JOHN M. MOLE and P. TICKNER, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of eighty-seven dollars and seventy-four cents should not be levied on the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants according to the form and effect of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 379. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia against JOHN HALEY, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of forty-five dollars and thirty-seven cents, for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869—On that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the north side of Drinker's alley, in the Sixth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and forty-two feet three inches westward from the west side of Front street, containing in front on said Drinker's alley fifteen feet, and extending in depth northward twenty-six (26) feet more or less.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said JOHN HALEY, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said building and lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of forty-five dollars and thirty-seven cents should not be levied on the said building and lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 380. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia against CHARLES W. KINSMAN, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of thirty-eight dollars and eleven cents for city taxes for the year 1868—On that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the west side of Chancery lane, in the Sixth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of ninety-six feet eleven inches southward from the south side of Arch street, containing in front on said Chancery lane sixteen feet six inches, and extending in depth westward fifty-one feet nine inches, more or less.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said CHARLES W. KINSMAN, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said building and lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said court at a court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of thirty-eight dollars and eleven cents should not be levied on the said building and lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 381, December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia against JOHN CLEGGETT, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and estate of JOHN CLEGGETT registered owner, for the sum of forty dollars and twenty-two cents' for city taxes for the year 1868—On that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the north side of Craven street, in the Sixth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and twenty-six feet five and one-half inches eastward from the east side of Second street, containing in front on said Craven street fourteen feet seven and one-half inches, and in depth northward ninety feet more or less.

N. B.—On this lot there is erected a three-story brick house, being No. 141 Craven street.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said JOHN CLEGGETT and estate of JOHN CLEGGETT, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said building and lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday o February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of forty dollars and twenty-two cents should not be levied on the said building and lot of ground to the use of the said claimants according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 382. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia against ROBERT B. AYRE and BETHEL CHURCH, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners, for the sum of seventy-nine dollars and forty-seven cents, for city taxes for the years 1867 and 1869—On that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the north side of Lombard street, in the Fifth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of about fifty-four feet, containing in front or breadth on the said Lombard street thirty-eight feet, and extending in length or depth northward thirty-nine (39) feet, more or less, bounde deastward by ground now or late of MARY A. ADAMS, and westward by ground now or late of WILLIAM F. SIMES.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said ROBERT B. AYRE and BETHEL CHURCH, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said buildings and lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of seventy-nine dollars and forty-seven cents should not be levied on the said buildings and lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said Court of Philadelphia, the twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 383, December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia against SILAS EDSON, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and JOHN SAUNDERS et al., Trustees, registered owners, for the sum of seventy-nine dollars and thirty-nine cents for city taxes for the year 1869—On that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southeast side of Edward street, in the Sixteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of fifty (50) feet northeast of Sophia street, containing in front on said Edward street twenty-five feet six inches, and extending in depth southeastward ninety-eight feet.

N. B.—On this lot there is erected a four-story brick building, being Nos. 126 and 128 Edward street.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make known to the said SILAS EDSON and JOHN SAUNBERS et al, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said building and lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of seventy-nine dollars and thirty-nine cents should not be levied on the said building and lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

R. DONAGAN, Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 385. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia against W. J. WALLACE, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and MARGARET DOUD, registered owner, for the sum of thirty-six dollars and thirty-six cents, for city taxes for the year 1868—On that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the north side of South street, in the Seventh ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of eighty-six feet eastward from the east side of Welsh street, containing in front on said South street sixteen feet, and extending in length or depth northward eighty-eight feet.

N. B.—On this lot there is erected a three-story brick house.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make known to the said W. J. WALLACE and MARGARET DOUD, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said building and lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of thirty-six dollars and thirty-six cents should not be levied on the said building and lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 401. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia against GEORGE H. HUTCHINS, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and JOHN L. KATES, registered owner, for the sum of forty-seven dollars and twenty-five sents, for city taxes for the year 1867—On that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the west side of Twenty-fifth street, in the Seventh ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and twenty-five feet four inches south of Pine street, containing in front on said Twenty-fifth street thirty-one feet four inches, and extending in depth westward one hundred and fifty feet to a twenty feet wide court.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said GEORGE H. HUTCHINS and JOHN L. KATES, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show, if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of forty-seven dollars and twenty-five cents should not be levied on the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 402, December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia against GRACE SWEENEY, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and WILLIAM ROTAN, registered owner, for the sum of fifty-two dollars and seventeen cents for State taxes for the year 1865, and city taxes for the years 1865, 1866, and 1867—On that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southwest side of Palmer street, in the Eighteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of twenty feet northwestward from the northwest side of Moyer street, containing in front or breadth on the said Palmer street twenty feet, and extending in length or depth southwestward one hundred and forty-five feet.

N. B.—On this lot there is erected a two-story brick dwelling.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said GRACE SWEENEY and WILLIAM ROTAN, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said building and lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of fifty-two dollars and seventeen cents should not be levied on the said building and lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—403. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia against JOHN McCREA, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of ninety-six dollars and thirty-three cents for State taxes for the year 1865, and city taxes for the years 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869—On that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the west side of Twenty-fifth street, in the Seventh ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and nine feet eight inches northward from the north side of Lombard street, containing in front on said Twenty-fifth street fifteen feet more or less, and extending in depth, westward, one hundred and fifty feet to a twenty feet wide court, bounded northward by ground of John L. Kates, southward by ground now or late of Isaac Roach, eastward by said Twenty-fifth street, and westward by said twenty feet wide court.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said JOHN McCREA, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of ninety-six dollars and thirty-three cents should not be levied on the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 404. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia against J. B. STEIN, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of forty-three dollars and seventy-five cents, city taxes for the years 1866, 1867, 1868 and 1869—On that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast side of Chew street, in the Twenty-second ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of four hundred and fifty-three feet ten inches northwestward from the northwest side of East Washington avenue, thence north forty-three degrees thirty-three minutes, east one hundred and ninety-five feet eleven inches to a corner; thence north fifty degrees west, one hundred and fifty feet five inches, thence south forty-three degrees fourteen minutes west, one hundred and eighty-six feet five inches to Chew street, and thence by same southeastward one hundred and fifty feet to the place of beginning.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said J. B. STEIN, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of forty-three dollars and seventy-five cents should not be levied on the said lot of ground to the use of said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 405. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia against MARY L. HALLOWELL, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of twenty-five dollars and sixty-seven cents for State taxes for the year 1865, and city tax for the years 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869—On that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the north side of Wyoming avenue, in the Twenty-second ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of three hundred and seventy-five feet four and one-eighth inches eastward from the east side of C street, containing in front or breadth on said Wyoming avenue seventy-five feet, and extending of that width in length or depth between parallel lines at right angles to Wyoming avenue two hundred and seventy feet.

And whereas, it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said MARY L. HALLOWELL, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court, at a Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of twenty-five dollars and sixty-seven cents should not be levied on the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provined, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the twenty-seventy dayof December, in the year; of Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 406, December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia against J. L. PERRY, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of forty-eight dollars and forty-three cents, for State taxes for the year 1865, and city taxes for the years 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869—On that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeastern side of Chew street, in the Twenty-second ward of the city and county of Philadelphia, at the distance of three hundred and three feet ten inches northwestward from the northwest side of East Washington Avenue, thence north forty-three degrees thirty-three minutes east, two hundred and five feet six inches to a corner, thence north fifty degrees, west one hundred and fifty feet three inches to a corner, thence south forty-three degrees thirty-three minutes west, one hundred and ninety-five feet eleven inches to Chew street, and thence southwestward along the same one hundred and fifty feet to the place of beginning.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make known to the said J. L. BERRY, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of forty-eight dollars and forty-three cents should not be levied on the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And you have then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 407. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The City of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia against PATRICK HAVILAND, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of thirty-nine dollars and seventy-one cents for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869—On that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the north side of Laurel street, in Twenty-second ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and forty-seven feet four and one-quarter inches, northeastward from Germantown avenue, thence along the northwest side of Laurel street, northeastward fifteen feet eleven inches, thence northwestward one hundred and fifty-five feet, thence northwestward fifteen feet eleven inches, and thence southeastward one hundred and five feet, to the place of beginning.

And whereas, it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said PATRICK HAVILAND, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said building and lot of ground, that they be and appear before our Judges of said Court at a court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of thirty-nine dollars and seventy-one cents should not be levied on said building and lot of ground to the use of said claimants according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 27th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 408, December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia against MAHLON LEEDS, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of twenty-four dollars and ninety-two cents, for State taxes for the year 1865 and city taxes for the years 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869—On that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast side of Wilson street, in the Twenty-second ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of thirty-one feet nine inches northeast of Centre street, containing in front or breadth on said Wilson street thirty feet, and extending of that width in length or depth northeastward between lines at right angles with said Wilson street on the northwest line one hundred and nineteen feet three inches and on the southeast line one hundred and nineteen feet six inches.

And whereas, it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make known to the said MAHLON LEEDS and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of twenty-four dollars and ninety-two cents should not be levied on the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 409. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia against F. H. SMITH, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of thirty-one dollars and thirty-five cents, for State taxes for the year 1865 and city taxes for the years 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869—On that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the north side of Wyoming avenue, in the Twenty-second ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of three hundred and five feet seven and one-half inches eastward from the east side of Broad street, containing in front on said Wyoming avenue eighty-six feet one inch, and extending of that width in length or depth, between parallel lines at right angles to Wyoming avenue, two hundred and seventy feet.

And whereas, it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said F. H. SMITH and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of thirty-one dollars and thirty-five cents should not be levied on the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 410. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia against GOTTLEIB KOLB, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of seventy-nine dollars and fifty-five cents, for city taxes for the year 1869—On that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northwest side of Wister street, in the Twenty-second ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and ninety-six feet one inch southwestward from Wakefield street, thence along the northwest side of Wister street southwestward one hundred feet, thence northwestward two hundred and thirty-six feet to a corner, thence northeastward one hundred feet, thence southwestward two hundred and thirty-six feet more or less to the place of beginning.

N. B.—On this lot there is erected a two-story rough-cast house and frame barn.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make known to the said GOTTLEIB KOLB and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said buildings and lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of seventy-nine dollars and fifty-five cents should not be levied on the said buildings and lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 412. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia against THOMAS DONNELL, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and JACOB W. BOCKIUS, registered owner, for the sum of ninety dollars and forty-three cents, for taxes for the years 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869—On that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the east corner of East Washington avenue and Chew street, in the Twenty-second ward of the city of Philadelphia, thence along the southeast side of East Washington avenue northeastward two hundred and sixty-two feet, thence south forty-five degrees fifteen minutes east, four hundred and thirty feet to a corner on the side of the Chesnut Hill Railroad, thence westward along same ninety-two feet two inches to a corner on the northwest side of East Tulpehocken street, thence by same southwestward two hundred and one feet to the northeast side of Chew street, and thence along the same northwestward five hundred feet to the place of beginning.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make known to the said THOMAS DONNELL and JACOB W. BOCKIUS, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of ninety dollars and forty-three cents, should not be levied on the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 415. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia against JOSEPH FOX, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of thirty-eight dollars and thirty-three cents, for city taxes for the year 1869—On that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the south side of Richmond street, in the Sixteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and seventeen feet eastward from the east side of Front street, containing in front or breadth on said Richmond street twenty-three feet, and extending in depth southward between lines parallel with Front street on the east line one hundred and forty-one feet one and seven-eighth inches, and on the west line one hundred and thirty-seven feet, more or less, to Canal street.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make known to the said JOSEPH FOX, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of thirty-eight dollars and thirty-three cents should not be levied on the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And you have there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 421. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia against EDWIN J. HAWKS, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be the owner, and ANN E. HAWKS, for the sum of seventy-nine dollars and fifty-two cents, for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869, all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast side of Sergeant street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of eighty-seven feet six inches northwest of Emerald street, containing in front or breadth on said Sergeant street one hundred feet, and extending in length or depth northeastward eighty-six feet six inches.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make known to the said EDWIN J. HAWKS and ANN E. HAWKS, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a Courtt o be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of seventy-nine dollars and fifty-two cents should not be levied on the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the twenty-eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 422, December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia against WILLIAM and JAMES WALKER, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners, for the sum of ninety-six dollars and fifty-two cents, for State taxes for the year 1865, and city taxes for the years 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the west side of Sepviva street, two hundred and forty feet southward from the south side of Lehigh Avenue, containing in front or breadth on said Sepviva street sixty feet and extending in depth westward along the south line of Jackson street (intended to be opened) seventy-nine feet more or less.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make known to the said WILLIAM and JAMES WALKER, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of ninety-six dollars and sixty-two cents should not be levied on the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And you have then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the twenty-eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 424 December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia against BENJAMIN WILSON and H. C. GRIERSON, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners, and JOHN T. HAMPTON, registered owner, for the sum of thirty-six dollars and thirty-seven cents, for State taxes for the year 1865 and city taxes for the years 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1869—On that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the west side of Apple or Lawrence street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and five feet north from the north side of Dauphin, containing in front on said Apple street fifteen feet and extending in depth westward sixty five feet.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make known to the said BENJAMIN WILSON, H. C. GRIERSON, and JOHN T. HAMPTON, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of thirty-six dollars and thirty-seven cents should not be levied on the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the twenty-ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 425. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia against SAMUEL RANEY, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and WILLIAM HILLARY, assignee of Premium Loan Association, registered owner, for the sum of sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents, for taxes for the year 1869—On that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast corner of Norris and Amber streets, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on said Norris street fifty-two feet, and in the rear, on Berges street, eighteen feet eleven and one-quarter inches, and extending in depth on the northwest line along the southeast side of Amber street one hundred and five feet and three-quarter inches, and on the southeast line at right-angles to said Norris street, one hundred feet to Berges street

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make known to the said WILLIAM HILLARY, assignee, etc., and SAMUEL RANEY, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents should not be levied on the said lot of ground to the use of said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the twenty-ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotory.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 544. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia against BENJAMIN F. URWILER for the sum of twenty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents for city taxes for the year 1868—On that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast corner of Norris and Taggert streets, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on said Norris street fifty (50) feet, and extending in depth northeast on the northwest line along Taggert street eighty-eight feet four and three-eighths inches, and on the southeast line seventy-one feet five and one-eighth inches, and in the rear forty-seven feet four and one quarter inches.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said BENJAMIN F. URWILER, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of twenty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents should not be levied on the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the sixteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy one.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary,

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 545. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

Whereas, The City of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia against JOHN HILL, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of forty-six dollars and three cents, for State taxes for the year 1865 and city taxes for the years 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869—On those three certain lots or pieces of ground situated on the east side of Apple or Lawrence street, in the Twenty-fifth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of forty feet north from the north side of Venango, containing together in front or breadth on said Lawrence street sixty feet (each lot twenty feet), and extending of that width in length or depth eastward between lines parallel with said Venango street one hundred and five feet, being lots Nos. 153, 154, and 155 on the plan of the Franklin Land Association.

And whereas, it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make known to the said JOHN HILL, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lots of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of forty-six dollars and three cents should not be levied on the said lots of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, f to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the sixteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 547. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia against TERENCE DONNELLY, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of thirty-four dollars and fifty-three cents, for city taxes for the year 1869—On that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast corner of Trenton avenue and Huntingdon street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on Huntingdon street fifty-two feet six and one-half inches, and in depth northeasterly between a line on northeast line of said lot parallel with Sepviva street and the line of said Trenton avenue one hundred feet.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said TERENCE DONNELLY, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of thirty-four dollars and fifty-three cents should not be levied on the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the sixteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 548. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia against THOMAS RYAN, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and JEREMIAH McLAUGHLIN, registered owner, for the sum of seventy-seven dollars and ninety cents, for city taxes for the years 1867, 1868, and 1869—On that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southwest side of Tucker street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and nineteen feet three and three-quarters inches northwest from Cedar street, containing in front on said Tucker street sixty feet, and extending in depth southwesterly, between lines at right angles with said Tucker street on the southeast line, eighty-four feet eight and one-quarter inches, and on the northwest line eighty-one feet nine and one-half inches.

And whereas, it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said THOMAS RYAN and JEREMIAH McLAUGHLIN, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show, if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of seventy-seven dollars and ninety cents should not be levied on the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the sixteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 549. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

Whereas, The City of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia against WILLIAM DEAL, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and ANN E. HAWKS, registered owner, for the sum of thirty-eight dollars and eighteen cents for city taxes for the year 1869—On that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southeast corner of Hazzard and Jasper streets, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on said Hazzard street eighty six feet six inches, and in depth southward of that width along said Jasper street sixty feet (6) six inches.

And whereas it it alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said WILLIAM DEAL and ANN E. HAWKS, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judgesof our said Court at a Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of thirty-eight dollars and eighteen cents should not be levied on the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provid, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the sixteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 550. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia filed a claim in our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia against WILLIAM DEAL, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and ANN E. HAWKS, registered owner, for the sum of forty-six dollars and forty-two cents, for city taxes for the year 1869—On that certain lot or piece of ground situated in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, on the northeast side of Sergeant street and southeast side of Jasper, containing in front on said Sergeant street eighty-six feet six inches, and in depth northeastward of that width along the southeast side of Jasper street eighty-six feet.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make known to the said WILLIAM DEAL and ANN E. HAWKS, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of forty-six dollars and forty-two cents should not be levied on the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, President of our said court at Philadelphia, the sixteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1676. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia against CHARLES MULLIKEN, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of one hundred and ninety-seven dollars and thirty-three cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the south side of Mount Vernon street, in the Fifteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and eighty-seven feet eastward from the east side of Nineteenth street, containing in front or breadth on said Mount Vernon street twenty-three feet four inches, and extending in length or depth southward between parallel lines at right angles with said Mount Vernon street one hundred feet nine inches.

N. B.—On this lot there is erected a three-story brick building, with three-story brick back buildings, being No. 1820 Mount Vernon street.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make known to the said CHARLES MULLIKEN, owner, etc., and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said building and lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court, at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia, on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of one hundred and ninety-seven dollars and thirty-three cents should not be levied of the said building and lot of ground for the use of the said claimants according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

Continued on the Seventh Page.

MUNICIPAL CLAIMS.

Continued from the Sixth Page.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1677. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia has filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia against ALEXANDER BUIST, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and PHILIP DOUGHERTY and ALEXANDER BUIST, registered owners, for the sum of one hundred and eighty dollars and thirty-six cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the southwest corner of Pine and Aspen, or Albion, streets, in the Seventh ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on said Pine street thirty-eight feet, and extending in depth southward along said Aspen or Albion street fifty-two feet.

N. B.—On this lot there are erected two brick houses, No. 2116 and 2118 Pine street.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said ALEXANDER BUIST, owner, etc., and PHILIP DOUGHERTY and ALEXANDER BUIST, registered owners, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said buildings and lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of and one hundred eighty dollars and thirty-six cents should not be levied on the said buildings and lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1678. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia have filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, against EURISTA or KOONS, owners, or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and CHARLES FAUL, registered owner, for the sum of one hundred and eighty-six dollars and eighty-eight cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all those three certain lots or pieces of ground situated on the west side of Front street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, one of them at the distance of fifty-four (54) feet northward from the north side of Diamond street, containing in front on said Front street thirty-six feet and in depth westward one hundred and ten feet to Hope street; another of them at the distance of one hundred and twenty-six feet northward from the north side of Diamond street, containing in front on said Front street seventy-two feet and in depth westward one hundred and ten feet to Hope street; and the other of them at the distance of two hundred and sixteen feet northward from the north side of Diamond street, containing in front on said Front street thirty-seven feet more or less, and in depth westward one hundred and ten feet to Hope street.

And whereas, it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimant, now we command you that you make known to the said EURISTA or KOONS, owner, etc., and CHARLES FAUL, registered owner, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lots of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a District Court to be held in Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of one hundred and eighty-six dollars and eighty-eight cents should not be levied of the said lots of ground to the use of the said claimant, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1679, December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia have filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia against EURISTA and EURISTA or SCOTT, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be the owner, and FREEMAN SCOTT, registered owner, for the sum of two hundred and thirty-nine dollars for registered taxes, to wit, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the west side of Second street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, commencing at a point at the distance of sixty-two feet eleven and one-half inches northward from the north side of Norris street, thence extending northward along the west side of Second street one hundred and five feet ten and seven-eighths inches to the middle line of Wager street, vacated, thence along the same southwestward one hundred and thirty-one feet eleven and five-eighths inches to the east side of Philip street, thence southward along the same one hundred and five feet ten and seven-eighths inches to a point, and thence northeastward one hundred and thirty-one feet eleven and five-eighths inches to the west side of Second street and place of beginning.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make known to the said EURISTA and EURISTA or SCOTT, owner, etc., and FREEMAN SCOTT, registered owner, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said plat of ground, that they may be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of two hundred and thirty-five dollars should not be levied of the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1680. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia have filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, against E. W. RUSTA and EURISTA, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners, and FREEMAN SCOTT, registered owner, for the sum of five hundred and twenty-four dollars and twenty-seven cents, for registered taxes, to wit, against all that certain lot or piece of ground, situated on the west side of Second street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, commencing at a point at the distance of sixty-two feet eleven and one-half inches northward from the north side of Norris street, thence extending northward along the west side of Second street one hundred and five feet ten and seven-eighths inches to the middle line of Wager street, vacated, thence along the same southwestward one hundred and thirty-one feet eleven and five-eighths inches to the east side of Philip street, thence southward along the same one hundred and five feet ten and seven-eighths inches to a point, and thence northeastward one hundred and thirty-one feet eleven and five-eighths inches to the west side of Second street and place of beginning. Also, all that certain triangular lot situate on the west side of Philip street, in the ward and city aforesaid, commencing at the distance of thirty-eight feet and one-half inch northward from the north side of Norris street, thence extending northward along the west side of said Philip street sixty-seven feet two and one-eighth inches to the middle line of Wager street, vacated, and thence along same line southwestward thirty (30) feet, more or less, to a point, and thence southeastward sixty-one feet eleven and one-half inches to the west side of Philip street and place of beginning.

And whereas, it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make to the said E. W. RUSTA and EURISTA, owners, reputed owners, etc., and FREEMAN SCOTT, registered owner and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of five hundred and twenty-four dollars and twenty-seven cents should not be levied of the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1681. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia has filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia against A. B. AYRES, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of one hundred and nine dollars and thirty-two cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground, situated on the southwest line of Sergeant street and the east line of Collins street, thence southeastward along Sergeant street ninety-six feet ten and three-eighths inches; thence southwesterly at right angles to the same one hundred and forty feet to the northeast side of Dickinson street; thence northwestward along the same fifty feet to the east side of Collins street; thence northward along the same one hundred and forty-seven feet seven and three-quarter inches to Sergeant street, the place of beginning.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said A. B. AYRES, owner or reputed owner, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of one hundred and nine dollars and thirty-two cents should not be levied on the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our Court at Philadelphia, the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1682, December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia have filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia against STOTESBURY & AYRES, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owner, and RICHARD G. STOTESBURY, registered owner, for the sum of one hundred and sixty-three dollars and fifty-eight cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southeast corner of Cumberland and Coral (now Diamond) streets, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on said Cumberland street eighty-seven feet, and extending in depth southwestward along said Diamond street, eighty feet, more or less, to an alley.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make known to the said STOTESBURY & AYRES, owners or reputed owners, etc., and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of one hundred and sixty-three dollars and fifty-eight cents should not be levied of the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1683. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia have filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia against JAMES TEAGUE, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and estate of WILLIAM RICHARDSON, registered owner, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-nine dollars and thirteen cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the south side of Poplar street, in the Fourteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of seventeen feet six inches westward from the west side of Ontario street, containing in front or breadth on said Poplar street seventeen feet six inches, and extending in length or depth southward on the east line thirty-nine feet, and on the west line thereof forty-two feet two and five-eighths inches.

N. B.—On this lot there is erected a three-story brick house, being No. 1338 Poplar street.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make known to the said JAMES TEAGUE, owner, etc., and estate of WILLIAM RICHARDSON, registered owner, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said building and lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court, at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia, on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of one hundred and fifty-nine dollars and thirteen cents should not be levied of the said building and lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the ninth day of Jonuary, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1684. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The City of Philadelphia have filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia against E. W. RUSTA, E. W. EURISTA, EURISTA and SCOTT, and KOONS or SCOTT, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of two hundred and six dollars and forty-seven cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southeastward of Susquehanna avenue and Hope street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on the said Susquehanna avenue fifty-six feet, and extending that width in length or depth southward along the east side of Hope street sixty-nine feet.

And whereas, it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said E. W. RUSTA, E. W. EURISTA, EURISTA and SCOTT, and KOONS or SCOTT, owners, etc., and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court, at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia, on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of two hundred and six dollars and forty-seven cents should not be levied of the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1685. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia have filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, against FREDERICK WILHELM, H. P. LINX, JOHN FIRTH, GEORGE TROVILE, and SKATING RINK, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners, and BARNABAS HAMMETT, registered owner, for the sum of eleven hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fourteen cents, to wit:—for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the north side of Chesnut street, in the Ninth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of twenty feet westward from the west side of Twenty-third street, containing in front on said Chesnut street two hundred and twenty feet, and extending in length or depth northward of that width one hundred and eight feet six inches to a twenty-five feet wide street called Johnston street.

N. B.—On this lot there is erected a large brick and stone building, used as a Skating Rink, etc.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make known to the said FREDERICK WILHELM, H. P. LINX, etc., owners, etc., and BARNABAS HAMMETT, registered owner, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said building and lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court, at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia, on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of eleven hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fourteen cents should not be levied on the said building and lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

MUNICIPAL CLAIMS.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1846. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia has filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia against BERGDOLL & PSOTTA and MATTHEW NEWKIRK, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners, for the sum of one hundred and seventy-three dollars and ninety-five cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the intersection of the centre of Mill street with the centre of Perry street, both now vacated, in the Fifteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, then extending westward along the centre of said Perry street two hundred and twenty-six feet four and five-eighths inches to the centre of Charles street, vacated, then northeastward along the centre of said Charles street three hundred and five feet eight and one-eighth (305 8⅛) inches, thence eastward eighty-two feet four and one-quarter inches to the centre of Mill street, thence southward along the centre of the same two hundred and sixty-four feet three and seven-eighths (264 3⅞) inches to the place of beginning.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimant, now we command you that you make known to the said BERGDOLL & PSOTTA and MATTHEW NEWKIRK, owners, etc., and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court, at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia, on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of one hundred and seventy-three dollars and ninety-five cents should not be levied of the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1845. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia has filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia against WILLIAM R. DUNN and GEORGE WILLIAMS, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of two hundred and sixty-nine dollars and thirty-two cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all those two certain lots or pieces of ground situated on the west side of Third and east side of Fourth streets, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred feet northward from the north side of York street; one of them containing in front on said Third street one hundred and fifty feet, and extending in depth westward one hundred and two feet six inches to Orianna street; and the other of them containing in front on said Fourth street one hundred and fifty feet, and extending in depth eastward one hunded and two feet six inches to Orianna street.

And whereas it is alleged that the sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said WILLIAM R. DUNN and GEORGE WILLIAMS, owners, etc, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of two hundred and sixty-nine dollars and thirty-two cents should not be levied on the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH.
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1846. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia has filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia against WILLIAM H. WITTE, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of seven hundred and fifty-six dollars and twenty-three cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southwest corner of Susquehanna avenue and Lawrence street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on said Susquehanna avenue eighty-nine feet seven and one-half inches, and extending of that width in length or depth southward along said Lawrence and Okney streets one hundred and fourteen feet, more or less, to ground now or late of Rebecca Mullin.

N. B.—On this lot there is erected a large brick school-house, known as the Megargee Public School.

And whereas, it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said WILLIAM H. WITTE, owner or reputed owner, etc., and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said building and lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a District Court to be held in Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show, if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of seven hundred and fifty-six dollars and twenty-three cents should not be levied on the said building and lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro. Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1847. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia has filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, against WILLIAM H. WITTE, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of seven hundred and fifty-six dollars and twenty-three cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the east side of York, and northwest side of Tulip street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, beginning at the northeast corner of York and Tulip sts.; containing in front or breadth said York street seventy-two feet, and extending in length or depth northeastwardly along the northwest side of Tulip street, one hundred and twenty-five feet three inches to Emlen street.

N. B.—On this lot there is erected a large brick school house, known as the "Witte Public School."

And whereas, it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimant, now we command you that you make known to the said WILLIAM H. WITTE, owner or reputed owner, etc., and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said building and lot of ground that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia, on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of seven hundred and fifty-six dollars and twenty three cents should not be levied of the said building and lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1848. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia have filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, against WILLIAM B JOHNSON, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of one hundred and nineteen dollars and forty-three cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southwesterly side of Tucker street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of sixty feet southeasterly from Martha street, containing in front on said Tucker street one hundred and twenty feet and in depth southwesterly between line parallel with said Martha street eighty-four feet ten and three-quarter inches to Pepper street.

And whereas, it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimant, now we command you, that you make known to the said WILLIAM B. JOHNSON, owner or reputed owner, etc., and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of one hundred and nineteen dollars and forty-three cents should not be levied of the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimant, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

MUNICIPAL CLAIMS.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1849, December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia has filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia against unknown owner or reputed, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of one hundred and nineteen dollars and forty-three cents, to wit, for registered taxes against, all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast side of Tucker street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and seven feet eight and one quarter inches southeast of Martha street, containing in front on said Tucker street eighty-eight feet, and in depth northeastward one hundred and ten feet eight and one-eighth inches to Jackson street.

And whereas, it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimant, now we command you that you make known to the said unknown owner, or reputed owner, etc., and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court, at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia, on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of one hundred and nineteen dollars and forty-three cents should not be levied of the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of out said Court, at Philadelphia, the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1850. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia has filed a claim in our District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia against RICHARD FITLER, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of one hundred and forty-four dollars and fourteen cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast corner of Tucker and Sepviva streets, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on said Sepviva street one hundred and eleven feet nine and seven-eighths inches, and extending in depth eastward along said Tucker street one hundred feet.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said RICHARD FITLER, owner or reputed owner, etc., and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court, at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of one hundred and forty-four dollars and fourteen cents should not be levied of the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1974. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia have filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia against J. K. SULGER, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of one hundred and sixty-six dollars and thirty cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the east side of the Frankford road, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of eighty feet north of Huntingdon street, thence extending eastward forty-six feet one and three-quarter inches to a point, thence southeastward forty-six feet one and three quarter inches to the northwest side of Ambler street, thence northeast along the same forty feet, thence northwestward fifty-six feet four and one-half inches to a point, thence westward fifty-six feet four and one-half inches to the southeast side of said Frankford road, and thence southeastwardly along the same forty feet to the place of beginning.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make known to the said J. K. SULGER, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court, at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of one hundred and sixty-six dollars and thirty cents should not be levied of the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the twenty-first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

LUMBER.

1871 SPRUCE JOIST. 1871
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1871
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1871
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1871
WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1871
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1871 SEASONED POPLAR. 1871
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,
HICKORY.

1871 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1871
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.

1871 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1871
CAROLINA H. T. SILLS.
NORWAY SCANTLING.

1871 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1871
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
115 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¾ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
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1130 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

CORDAGE, ETC.

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EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.—BY VIRTUE AND IN EXECUTION of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said Mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1871, the property described in and conveyed by the said Mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eights southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward, crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a ground-rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street, seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the southeast corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2 and 3), roadway, railway, rails, right of way, stations, toll-houses and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income issues and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4), machinery, tools, implements and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off—On No. 1, $300; No. 2, $200; No. 3, $300; No. 5, $100, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER, } Trustees.
W. W. LONGSTRETH, }
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 5 60t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PROPOSALS.

TO IRON MANUFACTURER

U. S. LIGHTHOUSE DEPOT,
Office Lighthouse Engineer Third District,
TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, N. Y.,
January 13, 1871.

PROPOSALS FOR SCREW-PILE LIGHTHOUSES.

SEALED PROPOSALS from Iron Foundries will be received at this office until MONDAY the 13th day of February, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for the entire IRON and WOODWORK of TWO SCREW-PILE LIGHTHOUSES, the plans and specifications of which are for inspection at this office. A suitable place will be provided by the contractor for the setting up of the entire structure for inspection and acceptance.

The contractor, who must be a manufacturer of iron, will include in his proposals the cost of taking down and delivering on board the vessels provided by the undersigned for shipment of the same.

Proposals will state the time of completing the structures.

The right to reject any proposals that may be deemed disadvantageous to the Government is reserved.

Proposals will be in duplicate, accompanied by a guarantee in duplicate, with a printed copy of this advertisement affixed to each proposal, and will be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposal for Screw-pile Lighthouses."

J. C. WOODRUFF,
Lieut.-Colonel of Engineers, U. S. A.,
1 20t2 13 Lighthouse Engineer Third District

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize the Appointment of a Chief Clerk in the Department of Highways, Bridges, Sewers, etc.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That from and after the passage of this ordinance the Chief Commissioner of Highways shall, by and with the consent of Select Council, appoint a Chief Clerk, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the said Chief Commissioner of Highways. The salary of the Chief Clerk shall be twelve hundred dollars ($1200) per annum, payable monthly, commencing January 1, eighteen hundred and seventy-one (1871).

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fifth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, NOS. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,

Feb. 7, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include—

TWELFTH (South), No. 211—Valuable property known as the "Union Club."

WALNUT, No. 1309—Valuable Residence, Stable, and Coach-house. Lot 25 by 235 feet.

ISLAND ROAD—Valuable Farm, 123 acres.

PENROSE FERRY ROAD AND RIVER SCHUYLKILL—Tract of 84 acres, Twenty-sixth ward, and 2 tracts, 36 acres, adjoining.

NINTH AND WOOD, S. W. Corner—Valuable Residence.

PERCY, Nos. 905 and 907—Two Brick Dwellings.

CHESNUT, No. 3244—Elegant Marble Residence.

FRANKLIN, No. 715, Corner of Brown—Elegant Residence, 56 feet front.

CAMBRIDGE, between Tucker and Margaret, Frankford, Twenty-third ward—Large Lot.

FITLER STREET, No. 1747—2 Frame Dwellings.

140 shares Swedesboro Railroad, par $25.
$4000 City of Trenton bonds.
$4000 Reading and Columbia Railroad bonds.
100 shares Central Transportation Co.
$6000 Philadelphia City Passenger Railway.
1 share Philada. and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
$4000 Union Passenger Railway Co. bonds.
4 shares Bank of North America. 2 3 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

SPECIAL SALE OF
ELEGANT NEW CABINET FURNITURE
FROM THE WAREROOMS OF
MR. A. BARLOW.
On Tuesday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at our auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, we will sell a large assortment of elegant first-class parlor, chamber, dining-room, and library furniture, manufactured by Mr. A. Barlow expressly for his wareroom sales.

The furniture will be arranged for exhibition at the auction store on Monday, when catalogues will be ready. 2 1 5t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

OPENING SPRING SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, METALLIC OVERSHOES, HATS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

February 7, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, including cases men's, boys', and youths' calf, kip, buff leather, and grain cavalry, Napoleon, dress, and Congress boots and Balmorals; kip, buff, and polished grain brogans; women's, misses', and children's calf, kid, enamelled, and buff leather, goat, and morocco Balmorals; Congress gaiters; lace boots; ankle ties; slippers; metallic overshoes and sandals; travelling bags; shoe lacets, etc. 2 2 4t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
Feb. 9, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. 2 3 5t

FIRST SPRING SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,

February 10, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; oil cloths, rugs, etc. 2 2 7t

BY HENRY W. & B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, (temporarily) No. 841 CHESNUT Street, under the Girard House.

SALES ON PREMISES receive prompt and personal attention.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—No. 704 Chesnut street.

BY MAGILL, FARREL & CO. AUCTIONEERS, No. 318 MARKET Street.

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.

Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see "Public Ledger."

N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS, CASH AUCTION HOUSE, No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.

Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24†

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,

NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,

Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.

By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.

No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mws
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FURNACES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

FRED. T. MECKE. H. J. DEAS

H. J. DEAS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Warm Air Furnaces

AND

Cooking Ranges,

Portable Heaters, Low Down Grates, Slate Mantels, Bath Boilers, Registers and Ventilators.

No. 111 North SEVENTH St.,

PHILADELPHIA. [9 22 thstu6mrp

JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15† BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Manufacture Plain and Galvanized
WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
8 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DARING BANK ROBBERY.

THE MOST ARTFUL DODGE ON RECORD.

The Kensington National Bank Entered by Burglars Disguised as Policemen—The Watchmen Taken in by the Strategem, and Disposed of by Gags and Handcuffs—The Fire-proof Forced Open, and All the Private Deposits Secured—The Bank Safe Defies the Burglars, and the Bank Loses None of its Own Moneys or Valuables—The Work Done by Accomplished Professionals.

The boldness and daring of bank burglars have often been a fruitful theme for discussion, usually ending with the expression, "If they only had been used in a worthier cause!" But we have to chronicle to-day a piece of audacity on the part of these same birds of prey which, for cunning and coolness, fairly outstrips anything within our memory that has transpired in the Quaker City, while at the same time it gives a powerful demonstration of the weakness which bank officers often display in the selection of servants to guard "with a jealous eye" the property of depositors.

On the east side of Beach street, and but a short distance south of Laurel, stands a three-story brick building, wearing an old-time look, and upon the cornice of which, in brilliant letters, we find the title

"KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK."

In this time-honored building the marvellous occurrence of which we are about to give the details transpired.

Just as the hour of closing the bank had approached yesterday afternoon, a police officer, with nothing about him to denote that he was not a conservator of the public peace, stepped quickly into the counting-room and asked for the cashier. This gentleman being busy hesitated a few moments before complying with this request, and the interim was improved by the official in taking a careful survey of the interior of that portion of the building devoted to the uses of the corporation. As there was nothing unusual in this gaping curiosity of the officer, and as he displayed his mace in a manner quite conspicuous, suspicion on the part of the bank officials was not aroused. Finally, Mr. William McConnell, the cashier, asked his business, and was startled when he answered:—"There have been some suspicious characters lurking about the neighborhood lately, and the lieutenant of the district desired me to tell you that they might attempt to break in."

This intelligence was at once retailed to every attache of the bank, but no further action was taken regarding it than to call up the two watchmen who nightly guard the institution, and whose names are respectively John Holmes and Morris Murphy, and give them particular instructions *to let no person inside the bank building after it was once closed.* The doors were then locked, and the watchmen were left alone to protect the precious trust confided to them. But now it happened that the over-zealousness which the officials brought to bear upon this important occasion contributed to their own defeat and the demoralization of the bank safes. About 7 o'clock, while the watchmen were enjoying their *otium cum dignitate*, a rap was heard upon the bank door.

This startled them, for how could they tell but what it was the noise of a jimmy or a bit? They proceeded quietly to the front of the counting-room, when another rap was heard. Then upon opening the door no burglars did they see, but on the contrary, and much to their satisfaction, two police officers fully equipped for night duty; and great was their joy when one of them spoke out:—"The lieutenant has heard from good sources that this bank will be robbed to-night, and he sent us to aid you in protecting it."

Such kindness, such consideration on the part of the officers could not fail to make a deep impression in the minds of the private watchmen; and the policemen having thus stepped into their good graces, were eventually asked to step into the bank, and this they did, not too eagerly, for this might have aroused suspicion, but languidly. Now they entered all upon a little discussion as to the reliability of the rumors that the bank was to be robbed, when one of the policemen said, "I am very dry; I wish I had a drink."

"That you can have," responded one of the watchmen, and he started off to the end of a hall leading to a door issuing into the yard of the bank, followed by one of the policemen. The other remained in conversation a moment with watchman No. 2, and then told him, "You had better look out of doors and see if you can see any one coming," and this Mr. Watchman No. 2, who was no less a personage than Morris Murphy, complacently agreed to do. No sooner was the door closed upon him than the policeman rejoined his compeer and watchman No. 1, Mr. John Holmes, who was at that time drawing a glassful of water for his thirsty friend; but ere he had filled it the two officers seized him, gagged him, and in a trice manacled him and had him stretched his full length on the floor, where, with a pistol uncomfortably near his head, Mr. Holmes was intimidated into silence. Being thus reduced to a condition of utter helplessness, and therefore no longer to be feared, Mr. Holmes, with his eyes starting with terror from their sockets, was left prostrate in the hall, while the policemen no longer, but *burglars*, hastened to the front door, which they had no sooner reached than Mr. Murphy stepped in, and in a twinkling was used after the fashion of Mr. Holmes. Here, then, lay at either end of the hall, as powerless as babes, the private watchmen to whom had been given the charge of the treasures of the bank for safe-keeping.

The way being clear of all human interference, the two burglars proceeded to the front door of the bank and signalled a third person, who issued from some nook in the vicinity and entered the bank. With his aid the gagged and handcuffed watchmen were carried from the hall back of the counting desks and into the president's room, where they were kept in a state of remarkable quiescence by this burglar No. 3, who sat near them, with a revolver unpleasantly pointed in their direction. The watchmen confessed afterwards that this looked like supererogation, as their legs were tied, their hands were handcuffed behind them, a handkerchief had been tied about their mouths, and a rope had been placed over this.

Now was the way clear for the important work of smashing the safes; and speedily from the pockets of the burglars' coats came packages of wedges, and bits, and fine steel saws, and keys, and from some other place, which must yet remain in impenetrable mystery, huge sledge hammers and jimmies. The first thing in order was to get into the fire-proof. This was built about in the centre of the lower floor. Its walls ran from floor to ceiling. Its length was ten feet, its width eight, and the thickness of its walls twenty inches. The only means of gaining an entrance were either to cut through its walls, or break off the iron doors. To the expert burglar the latter is far preferable. The outer door to the proof was made out of a single plate of heavy iron. Between it and the jamb of the door five steel wedges were inserted, and these were forced in by repeated blows with sledges muffled in cloth, to deaden the sound. Soon an aperture appeared large enough to admit the point of a jimmy, and then the door was wrenched off in a few moments. This off, the burglars discovered a second obstacle of like nature. This was the inner door of the proof.

But this was demolished just as the first had been, and then the proof stood at the mercy of the burglars. On either side of this proof, in its interior, were ranged shelves, and packed densely on all these shelves were boxes and packages of valuables of every description, placed here for safe keeping by depositors. It is customary for all banks to receive what may be called special deposits, consisting of all manner of valuables packed together, indorsed with the name of the owner, and placed in the possession of the bank for "safe keeping," subject to certain charges and conditions. The shelves were all full of packages of this character, and were stripped in a twinkling. The amount lost must be very great, but there is no ready means of estimating it accurately, as the owners alone knew of the contents of the packages. The private watchmen are of the opinion that there were more than three persons engaged in the removal of these valuables, as they heard many strange voices outside. In their selections the marauders displayed good discernment, as they broke open the packages, carried off all the papers that could be turned to an account, and left the rest. The coupon bonds of the United States were taken, the registered left.

But in the fire-proof was something of supreme concern to the burglars. This was a medium-sized Lillie burglar and fire-proof safe. This, as was well known to them, contained the funds of the bank. The aggregate of these was probably unknown to them, but our reporter learned that at the time the assault was made upon the safe it contained, in valuables of all descriptions, *one million dollars*.

They made a desperate effort to get into this safe, and ignoring the customary plan, which is to bore into the lock and pick the combination, they went at it with sledges and wedges. In the interstices between the door and the jamb they inserted the fine-pointed wedges. These were hammered heavily. The strain was terrible. The entire righthand jamb, a great piece of brittle iron, was forced off. Great seams opened in the top of the safe, and along the left side, but yet the door did not budge, for the steel bolts from its four edges protruded far into the casing, and though one jamb might be forced off, there were the others to prevent the door from coming out. Although this safe was sadly worried, as its present appearance indicates, it withstood the strain, and the burglars had to give it up as a "bad job." In doing all that we have said they were engaged from half-past 7 o'clock last night until 3 o'clock this morning; and at this latter hour, according to the judgment of the watchmen, who all the while lay uncomfortably gagged on the floor, they left.

When the burglars left, they unpityingly left our friends the private watchmen to keep their prostrate position on the floor, and it then occurred to Messrs. Holmes and Murphy that they could do nothing better than to liberate themselves. This, after two hours' hard labor, mainly with their teeth, they accomplished, with the exception of their hands, since these were firmly bound with steel manacles. With their feet free, they did the next best thing; and while one remained almost a helpless guard over the scene of ruin, the other ran into the street and sounded the alarm. It was not long before *genuine* officers were summoned, and the watchmen then hurried into a blacksmith's shop near at hand, and which fortunately had just been opened, where, with the aid of a cold chisel and hammer, the handcuffs were broken and they stood again untrammelled. The occurrence soon became noised about, and quickly a crowd of excited people gathered in the vicinity of the bank, the number augmenting every hour. The officers from their homes were hastily summoned to look upon the wreck, and this with a consternation at first indescribable, but finally to a great extent mollified upon the discovery that the bank had lost no money, but only the special depositors, who had, in the innocence of their souls, left their valuables for safe keeping.

By 9 o'clock, women with children in their arms, and with faces full of trouble; hard-working mechanics and laborers of every kind; and the capitalists who have their places of business in the vicinity, and had deposits in the bank, gathered, and were irrepressible in their importunities to know if they had lost anything; and to the repeated protestation of "No," the officers of the institution were forced to placard on its doors this written announcement:—

> The Bank loses nothing by the Robbery. The iron safe damaged, but cannot be opened!!

But even this did not fully satisfy the crowd; for when the people discovered that they had not lost anything, they were all anxious to view the havoc that had been created, and no description by any person who had witnessed it would satisfy the assemblage, even when detailed to the minutest point. Soon arrived upon the scene Detectives Carlin, Lukens, and Miller and Special Officer Roberts, who pronounced the "job" as having been perpetrated by professionals. Upon the floors were discovered the instruments which had assisted the burglars in breaking into the fire proof.

When our reporter left, they were assiduous in their inquiries as to the appearance of the *pseudo*-policemen, and the details of the startling transaction. Outside stood excited Kensington, marvelling at the audacity of the marauders, and the childish innocence of the private watchmen.

The Loss.

It is now thought that the loss will range from $100,000 to $120,000, though it is impossible to definitely ascertain until each special depositor returns what was contained in his packages. Among the losses we learn of these:—

Scull & Rex	$30,000
Bell & Russell	27,000
Rowland & Ervien	6,500

The business of this bank will be shown by this statement of its condition at the close of last week:—

Capital	$250,000
Loans	1,122,857
Specie	4,810
Legal-tender Notes	302,000
Owing from other banks	111,595
Owing to other banks	1,168
Deposits	970,763
Circulation	227,601

The officers of the bank are Charles T. Yerkes, President, William McConnell, Cashier, and the Directors Messrs. C. T. Yerkes, E. W. Gorgas, B. H. Brown, J. H. Wainwright, G. A. Landell, D. R. Garrison, H. W. Rihl, M. D.; John Scanlin, Stephen Robbins, B. C. Naglee, John Taylor, William R. Stewart, and Robert Dallas.

Another Burglary.

Another "crack," to use the thieves' expression for a robbery, was committed some time last night, or early this morning, and goods to the value of several thousand dollars were carried off. All this was done without the knowledge of the police, and to their utter astonishment they were this morning made acquainted with the facts. It appears that the door of the Gymnasium, on Ninth street, above Arch, was forced open by thieves, whose intention was the robbery of the millinery store of S. Abeles, on the first and second floors. They passed up to the third story, occupied as the Gymnasium, and cutting a hole in the floor, lowered themselves to the apartment below by means of the ropes used in the Gymnasium. The way being clear, the first floor was reached. Here the robbers made a selection of fine silks and ribbons, which they packed up and removed, leaving in the same manner as they had entered the premises. The property stolen is valued at five thousand dollars. The store of Mr. Abeles has been entered and robbed three times within a few years past. This morning detective officers visited the store and made an examination, but they could obtain no clue upon which to work out the case. It seems strange that the police who patrol that section of the city knew nothing of the affair until the janitor of the building reached the scene this morning.

FATAL RESULT.—Anna Blacey, aged six years, who was badly burned yesterday by her clothes taking fire from a stove, died this morning from the effects of injuries received.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¾@113; do. 1862, 110⅛@110⅜; do. 1864, 109⅝@110; do. 1865, 109⅞@110⅛; do. 1865, new, 108⅝@109; do. 1867, do. 109@109⅛; do. 1868, do. 109⅛@109⅜; 10-40s, 109⅜@109⅝. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111@111¼; Gold, 111⅜@111½; Silver, 106½@107; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 785@800; Central Pacific Railroad, 910@920; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 690@710.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881s, 112¾@113; 5-20s of 1862, 110¼@110⅜; do. 1864, 110@110¼; do. 1865, 110@110¼; do., July, 1865, 108⅞@109; do., July, 1867, 109@109⅛; do. July, 1868, 109⅛@109⅛; 5s, 10-40, 109⅛@109⅜. Gold, 111⅜@111½. U. S. Pacific R. R. Cur'cy 6s, 111¼@111½.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	111⅜	11·30 A. M.	111⅜
10·01 "	111⅜	11·55 "	111⅜
10·02 "	111⅜	12·00 M.	111⅜
10·20 "	111⅜	12·05 P. M.	111⅜
0·22 "	111⅜	12·10 "	111⅜

THE CAMDEN RIOTERS.

Speeches of Counsel for the Government and the Defense.

The court-room at Trenton was again crowded with spectators yesterday, all the available standing and sitting room being occupied. As on the previous days, there was a large number of colored persons present.

Mr. Browning, for the defense, resumed his argument, laboring to show that the colored men and not the whites were responsible for the riot which occurred at Camden on the 8th of November last, and that his client, Souders, was innocent of the charges made against him.

Mr. Williamson followed on the same side. He was anxious for the acquittal of his client, because he believed in his innocence. The evidence of the witnesses is conflicting, and it is for the jury to decide which is to be believed. That there was a riot at Newton on the day claimed, at which pistols and bludgeons were used, there is no doubt; but that the whites were the aggressors he denied. The Government has failed to show that the defendant has violated any statute. [The speaker here occupied some time in explaining his construction of the law governing elections, under the provisions of which Souders was indicted.] Admitting all the evidence offered on the part of the Government, defendant could not be convicted under the section of the act under which the indictment is found. The law named was made to protect the purity of the ballot-box, and not solely for the benefit of the colored man, although it was passed in view of the addition of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The various sections of the law were read and commented upon at some length, and the speaker thought it very remarkable that Souders should have been indicted at all under its provisions.

Mr. Keasbey replied on behalf of the Government, and asked the jury for their strict attention for a short time. The defendant would not be convicted unless he was guilty, and the speaker paid a high compliment to the gentlemen who defended the prisoner. Defendant is charged with preventing, by unlawful means, qualified voters from exercising the rights of suffrage; not for assault and battery, or any ordinary crime. The alleged crime occurred just where it was most likely to occur, on the suburbs of a large city; it could not have taken place anywhere else. Mr. Keasbey then went into a description of the scene that took place at the place where the riot occurred. These colored men went to the polls, and forming into line, cast their ballots when it came their turn, and went away about their business; but during the morning a number of white men came to the polls and in anger broke up the line thus formed. The line was again formed, and the colored people again began to vote. In the afternoon the crowd had again collected in such large numbers that the Sheriff was induced to visit the spot. Most of the men composing this crowd were roughs from Philadelphia, and among them was Souders. The speaker then described the breaking of the ballot-box and the scattering of its contents to the wind. These facts are not disputed by counsel for defendant. The interfering with elections is not a new crime; we often hear of its occurrence in New York and Philadelphia, and it is a crime provided against by the laws of our State. But the law of the United States is a new one and a wise one.

A NOVELTY in the shape of a gold indicator, worked by the electric wires of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company, has been erected by Mr. Louderbach at the Continental Hotel. It creates considerable curiosity and comment. In appearance it resembles an ordinary walnut cased office clock, the face being divided off into two rows of figures, around an outer and an inner circle, with a long hand indicating the units over 100, and a short hand the fractional parts thereof. Every fluctuation in the price of gold in the New York Gold Room is as instantly and as correctly indicated in Mr. Louderbach's office as the vane on Independence Hall reveals the direction of the wind. The expense of erecting the indicator, about $150, was shared between Mr. Louderbach and Mr. John Wanamaker, that judicious and enterprising advertiser, whose card stares out in bold relief above it. The manner in which Mr. Louderbach works this telegraph office (on commission) ensures promptness and carefulness in the delivery of despatches.

HELP WANTED IN A WORTHY CAUSE.—The attention of the public is called to the "Central Employment Association," located in the northern part of the city, and whose members are mostly Friends. The object of this association is to furnish sewing and clothing to the deserving poor. Last winter it distributed 482 garments and relieved 233 persons. Its funds are so nearly exhausted that it will be compelled to close for the season, unless assistance be obtained from charitable citizens. Any donations, either in money or goods, will be thankfully received, either by the President, Elizabeth F. Williams, No. 617 Franklin street, or Treasurer, Margaret S. Conard, No. 821 Marshall street.

DISORDERLY CHARACTERS.—Two men, named John Fition and Jacob Hornell, residents of Montgomery county, came to this city yesterday on a little lark. They travelled around drinking here and there until John Barleycorn got the best of them. In this condition they wound up at the Drove-Yard Hotel, Forty-fourth street and Lancaster avenue, where they amused themselves by breaking the furniture in the place. Finally the police were sent for and the countrymen were taken into custody. They had a hearing before Alderman Clark and were held in $500 bail each to answer.

THE MÆNNERCHOR ANNUAL BAL MASQUE, to take place at the Academy of Music on the 14th instant, promises to be the grandest affair of the season. The ball will open with a procession and a series of spectacular features of an unusually gorgeous character. This ball will undoubtedly surpass any previous ones given by the Mænnerchor, and it will be especially worthy of the attention of the citizens of Philadelphia, as half the proceeds will be given to the sufferers by the Franco-German war.

THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, held last evening, the death of two of its corresponding members were announced. These were Mr. Buckingham Smith, who died in New York on January 5, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, and Professor George Ticknor, who died in Boston on the 26th of January. Appropriate action was taken by the society.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—Between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning a pane of glass in the bulk window of Louis P. Wendt's cigar store, at Ninth and Walnut streets, was smashed. A policeman coming up Ninth street saw three men run away from the place. Instead of following them, he made an examination of the window, and found that the thieves had not disturbed any of the goods.

THEFT OF A PAIR OF SHOES.—Michael Walls, aged nineteen years, was arrested last evening by Policeman Conner, of the Fifth district, upon the charge of the larceny of a pair of shoes from Keenan's store, at Fifteenth and South streets. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Morrow, and was held in $400 bail to answer.

RETURN JUDGES.—The Board of Return Judges of the Seventeenth Legislative District met this morning in Frankford and counted the returns of the special election held on Wednesday. The vote returned was the same as that published yesterday, and Mr. G. H. Griffiths was declared elected, and the certificate of election was awarded to him.

EXPLOSION.—About half-past 11 o'clock on Wednesday night a coal-oil lamp exploded in the residence of John McCloskey, on Salmon street, above Clearfield. The place was set on fire. Policeman Dougherty, in extinguishing the flames, was severely burned about the hands.

CORONER'S CASE.—The Deputy Coroner was summoned this morning to hold an inquest upon the body of a man who died from injuries received by falling from a wagon.

THE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Visitation to the Philadelphia Institutions—The Official Report.

By order of the State Board of Charities, a committee of the board, consisting of George L. Harrison, Esq., and Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, has presented to the Legislature a preliminary report, in advance of the regular annual report, in which they refer to the condition and wants of the different institutions in the State, and their connection therewith. We give below the portions of the report which refer to the reformatory and benevolent institutions of this city:—

EASTERN PENITENTIARY.

Visited by the board December 18, 1869, and December 15, 1870.

The "application" had been made to the Governor; a copy was sent to our board on November 29.

The most important fact elicited by our visits was the crowded condition of the institution. Nearly one hundred cells were tenanted by two prisoners each, in opposition to the provisions of the law, to the prejudice of the health of the inmates, and, in many cases, to the further contamination of the least vicious of the associated convicts.

The application is, for gas works, $12,750; salaries and wages, $27,000; repairs, alterations, and improvements, $2360; books for library and instruction, and stationery, $1000; gratuities to discharged convicts, the usual sum; and for culverting, paving, etc., $1000.

As to the first item, the views of the board were not favorable. They believed that the manufacture of gas within the proposed bounded and confined area might vitiate the purity of the atmosphere, and that, ultimately, no successful economy would be realized by the manufacture of gas in competition with the city, whose appliances for that purpose must be incalculably superior in respect to the cheapness of production to those of any private and restricted apparatus. The board were convinced, however, that the improved method of lighting the Penitentiary, in the cells, corridors, and yards, proposed by the inspectors, was eminently judicious, and that the additional expense, when incurred, should be allowed by the Legislature.

The recommendations of the board are—

For salaries and wages	$27,000
Repairs to building, alterations, and improvements	2,360
Books for instruction and for library, stationery, etc	1,000
Paving and culverts in front of property	1,000
Gratuities to discharged convicts, usual appropriation	....
Total	$31,360

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Visited by the board, December 17, 1869, and December 12, 1870. Application made October 20th, is for the sum of $37,500. A copy of the "Estimate of the Expense of Maintaining this Institution for the year 1871" has been examined in detail and its accuracy proven.

Explanations of items of the "Estimate," are here given:—

For sundry expenses, $980·59. This charge is for expense of the business office, No. 103 N. Seventh street.

"Estimated expenses of the fourth or last quarter of 1870, for both departments, $25,000." The heaviest items of expense for maintenance during this period:—Such as the winter supply of materials for clothing, of hats and caps, shoes, stockings, coal, potatoes, etc. The "expenses," of the first three quarters of the year are actual payments. Many bills are not rendered until December, although the purchases have been made before October. The actual expenses paid for last quarter of 1870 were:—October, $8461·46; November, $4074·60; December, $17,926·22 or $30,462·68.

"Cost of alteration of boilers and change in heating the buildings." This change was determined on for economical reasons. It is known that by the liberal assistance of the Legislature the managers of this institution have been enabled to erect new buildings for the female department. It was found that the white male and white female, as well as the colored department, could be heated from one source of supply and with a greatly diminished expense of fuel, wear and tear, labor, etc., than if the three departments were separately heated, and, therefore, this expense was borne.

"Increased expenses in the occupancy of new buildings for girls, purchase of furniture, employment of officers, heating pipes," etc. Say, furniture $9000, additional officers $2000, heating apparatus $1500. The extension of this Refuge will enable its managers to effect a better classification of the children, breaking up the two large masses, into which the boys are now divided, into five or six classes, whereby they can be brought into direct and individual contact with the officers and teachers; and separating those who desire to reform from those who are more hardened in vice. Heretofore, for want of room and the ability to classify properly, the managers have been obliged to reject boys of more advanced age, and who were more confirmed in bad habits, although they were proper subjects for the reformatory discipline of the Refuge. They have also had 140 of the 300 small cell dormitories, intended for single inmates, occupied by two boys each at night. This evil not only leads to demoralization of the children, but to various diseases of the most serious and hurtful character. The board recommend that the Legislature make the grant of $37,000 for this year; the same amount appropriated by the city of Philadelphia.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Visited by the Board December 28, 1869, and December 13, 1870.

Application, made October 19, is "for the education and maintenance of 180 deaf mutes, which, it is believed, will not exceed the number requiring the fostering care of the State," the sum of $45,000, or $250 per pupil; and for the sum of $2795·04 for actual loss to the institution in the support and tuition of the pupils of the State in the year 1869. The cost of each pupil during that year was ascertained to be $269·41. The number maintained that year by the State was 144. The deficiency, therefore, was $19·41 on each pupil, or $2795·04.

A member of the board visited, recently, the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and with other information, learned that the State appropriated $300 for each pupil, and that the counties are required to provide for the clothing.

The board recommended the payment of the deficiency	$2,795·04
And for the maintenance and education of 180 deaf mutes	45,000·00
Total	$47,795·04

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND.

Visited December 27, 1869, and December 13, 1870, by the board.

The application, made November 15, asks a grant from the State, for the maintenance and instruction of 110 pupils, of $33,000. This was the rate of allowance granted until last year, when a reduction was made, under the impression that it would cost the institution less than in the past to support and educate her pupils. As in the case of the deaf mutes, the State of New York appropriates $300 per pupil, and the counties make provision for clothing. It has been practically demonstrated that the sum of $275 is insufficient, and the institution has been obliged to resort to the use of funds not proper to be used for the support of the State's beneficiaries, and to curtail the proper outlay for repairs and suitable apparatus, thereby diminishing the efficiency of the institution.

The board recommended the appropriation asked for—$33,000.

PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

Visited Dec. 16, 1869, and Dec. 17, 1870, by the board. The application, made Nov. 30, asks for the education and maintenance of 100 pupils, at $250 each, the sum of $25,000. The actual cost of education and maintenance is stated to be $261 each. The institution has 185 pupils, 84 from Pennsylvania. No funds are drawn from the State appropriation but for State pupils actually in the institution. The board recommend an appropriation for the maintenance and education of 100 imbecile children, of $25,000.

NORTHERN HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN.

Visited by the board December 6, 1869, and December 15, 1870. The application, made October 19, is for $10,000, "to be applied to maintaining, educating and clothing children in our charge—the general expenses of the Home, with needful improvements and additions to the buildings."

This well-managed institution has associated with it the "Institute for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans." The inmates of this latter department are maintained by the State, by per capita allowances as at other Homes where such children are educated and supported.

At the time of our recent visit the number of "friendless children," in whose behalf an appropriation is asked for, was 124; of these, it was stated that 42 were from counties outside of Philadelphia.

The condition of this institution, both in regard to household management and care of the persons and culture of the children, received the cordial commendation of the board.

The board recommend an appropriation of $5000.

UNION SCHOOL AND CHILDREN'S HOME.

Visited by the board December 8, 1869. The application for State aid was transmitted verbally to the board through one of its members. It is needed for the general purposes of the institution. The home was established in 1849. It is located in a district of Philadelphia overflowing with neglected children, and has earned the highest commendation for the faithful and earnest devotion it has shown in the rescue from ruin of these orphans and outcasts. The institution has always been properly managed, and conducted with strict economy. The number of inmates in December was over 100. The board recommend in its behalf a grant of $2000.

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR BLIND WOMEN.

Visited by the board December 14. Application, made October 20, is for "$5000, to aid in successfully carrying out the plans of the institution." This charity was earnestly commended to the notice and consideration of the board by the managers of the Institution for the Blind and its intelligent and able superintendent. Destitute pupils of this latter institution are in many cases homeless when discharged after the eight years have expired during which the State supports and educates them. This Home is an industrial one, intended to aid those who are willing to work. The number of inmates at the time of our visit was 16. A benevolent lady patron resides at the Home. Its management seemed faultless. The inmates were occupied at cane-seatings, housework, and other employments. The board recommend an appropriation of $2500 for enlarging their accommodations.

ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL.

Visited by the board December 16. The application, made December 1, asks for "a grant from the State of $10,000, to enable its managers to secure a suitable building for hospital, and to defray the heavy expenses for board and apparatus."

The board recommend that an appropriation be made of $10,000 to this institution, for the following reasons:—

It stands alone as the only institution of the kind in the country devoted the treatment of the deformed and paralytic. At the present, as for years past, it has been besieged by applications for relief of deformities and nervous diseases from all parts of the State, and through lack of means has been unable to give the aid which the applicants desire. During the past year one-half of its patients came from counties other than that of Philadelphia. These were cases of single and double club foot, club hand, curvature of the spine, bow legs, contractions of the joints, paralysis, etc.

It should be added that no such institution can exist out of a great city, because there alone can the services of mechanics skilled in the making of the needed apparatus be had, as well as of physicians who have given special attention to the disorders which this Hospital receives for treatment.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Robbins Divorce—The End Not Yet.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Peirce.

The trial of the Robbins divorce case was resumed this morning. There was somewhat of a crowd collected about the doorway to gain admittance as soon as possible, but they were not so eager and desperate as heretofore—reason why, because the wife's side of the case, which is now being presented, contains no detailed descriptions of visits to bawdy-houses, which hitherto proved such delicious bait to the multitude of idlers.

The following additional testimony was taken on behalf of the respondent:—

Robert Hilt sworn—I reside in the Twenty-third ward; I know Mr. Blake's house; I made a measurement of the distance between his house and his barn; it was ninety-two feet and two inches; I am watchman at the Tenth and Eleventh Streets Depot. (The purpose of this testimony was to shake the credibility of John Ridey, who said he saw a woman standing between this house and barn in 1869, and was not sure whether it was Mrs. Robbins, but that it was.)

H. Emmons Thayer sworn—I was connected with Pinkerton's Detective Agency until November, 1867; I remember when Mrs. Ellerman was sent to Lancaster county; she was connected with the agency, and went to see Maria Carey by my direction; I saw Mrs. Robbins before taking hold of the matter; I received no instructions whatever from Mrs. Robbins about anything touching this matter; I gave Mrs. Ellerman instruction as to what she should do when she went to Lancaster county; the instructions were verbal; they were that she should see Maria Carey and talk to her frankly about the Robbins case; previous to her starting I showed her a copy of the evidence given by Maria Carey, and instructed her that if in conversation she found Maria differed from the statement previously made, then she was to write the statement at Maria's dictation, take her before a magistrate, and have her affidavit to it; I told Mrs. Ellerman that all that was wanted was the truth; I further instructed her to offer no inducements to Maria, but simply to appeal to her woman's nature, and simply to state frankly what she knew with regard to the Robbins matter; I gave her no instructions to employ an alderman to frighten Maria Carey; I think I gave Mrs. Ellerman $15 to defray her expenses; I gave her no money for any other purpose than to defray her expenses; she was gone one day; this was in the year 1869.

Cross-examined—My agency was employed by Joseph P. Ford, counsel for Mrs. Robbins; whatever communications I received came from Mr. Ford; I knew Maria Carey had been examined as a witness for Mr. Robbins; I do not know whether she had given her statements under oath, but I knew she had been examined as a witness by an officer; my object in sending Mrs. E. there was to see if she would make a different statement; I did not write, or cause to be written, any different statement; I handed her a copy of the statement of Maria Carey as made before the examiner; my impression is that I did not give or caused to be given her any other paper; I do not know who wrote the statement that was given to her, but it was handed to me by Mr. Ford; the only way I knew it was the statement made by Maria Carey was by Mr. Ford telling me so; I don't think it went out of my hands; I think Mrs. Ellerman returned me no papers except her written report; I had interviews with Mr. Blake, the father of Mrs. Robbins.

William Snyder sworn—I am a painter; I now reside at No. 547 Lindel street; I know the house No. 1313 Wood street; in 1865 the front of that house was plain brick, in October; I painted the front of that house in 1867, some time after March; I am sure it was in 1867; when I painted the fronts of Nos. 1311 and 1313 they were plain brick, never had any paint on them; No. 1315 was also plain brick, and was painted after I left the neighborhood; when I painted those houses I resided at No. 1329 Wood street; I left the neighborhood about three years ago; I was in No. 1313 Wood street last Wednesday; I was in the basement and second story; there are two rooms in the second story; a person standing in the doorway of the second story back room cannot see any part of the stairway leading from the second to the third story without leaning out; a person standing in that doorway cannot see a person on the fourth, third or second step of that stairway; one cannot from that position see the face of a woman on the first step without coming out.

Paul Beck sworn—I am an assistant architect; I made a plan of the staircase in the premises No. 1313 Wood street; a person standing in the doorway of the second-story back room cannot see the stairs leading from the second to the third story. (The object of this was to contradict Robert Hamilton, who said that he, standing in that doorway, saw Mrs. Robbins coming down the stairs from the third story). A person standing on the platform of the first floor could not see the face of a person in the entry going towards Wood street. (This was in contradiction of Maria Carey, who stated that she did so see Mrs. Robbins.)

William Fennemore sworn—I am a bricklayer; I have known the house since 1866; I lived then at No. 1329 Wood street; I did work upon the house No. 1313 in May, 1867; in 1866 it was plain brick, unpainted; it was not painted until the last of May or first of June; Nos. 1313 and 1315 were plain. (This was to contradict Jonathan Thomas, who said he saw Mrs. Robbins go out of No. 1313 Wood street in the fall of 1865, and the house was then painted a lead or dove-color.)

Cross-examined—I am a married man; have been bricklaying for two years; I am now bartender at No. 1117 Girard avenue; it is known as the "Little Brown Jug;" it is a reputable house.

Joseph Bird sworn—I am a carpenter. (This witness testified to the condition of the house No. 1313 Wood street as the preceding witnesses had done, and then the Court took a recess.)

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Stocks steady. Money firm at 6 per cent. Gold, 111⅜. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 110⅜; do. 1864, 110; do. 1865, do. 110; do. 1865, new, 108⅞; do. 1867, 109; do. 1868, 109⅛; 10-40s, 109⅛; Virginia 6s, new, 60½; Missouri 6s, 89½; Canton Co., 70¼; Cumberland pref., 29; New York Central and Hudson River, 93⅝; Erie, 21¾; Reading, 97¾; Adams Express, 67; Michigan Central, 117½; Michigan Southern, 93⅞; Illinois Central, 133½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 103⅜; Chicago and Rock Island, 106⅜; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94; Western Union Telegraph, 46⅛.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(By Cable.)

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2.—Arrived, ship Staffa, from Galveston, Dec. 9, with 462 bales cotton.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Arrived, steamship San Francisco, from Bermuda.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—The Br. ship Mary Ann Wilson has sailed to-day, loaded with wheat, for Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA........FEBRUARY 3

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.	32	11 A. M.	40	2 P. M.	43
SUN RISES	7·7	MOON SETS	5·54		
SUN SETS	5·21	HIGH WATER			

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Centipede, Willetts, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamship Rattlesnake, Winnett, 24 hours from New York, in ballast to T. M. Richards.

Bark Addie McAdam, Partridge, 45 days fm Hamburg, with mdse. to Workman & Co.

Br. brig Royal Sovereign, Ogilvie, 50 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.

Br. brig Rio, Fleming, 26 days from Havana, with sugar to Isaac Hough & Morris.

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

News from the Dominion.

Cahoon Murder Case.

A New Trial Granted.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPTAL.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Tax on Cigars.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Much complaint is made by internal revenue officers that the tax on cigars is not as closely collected as it should be, and hence it has been suggested either that every cigar should bear a separate stamp, or that taxation be increased.

The Committee of Ways and Means have not yet acted definitely on the bills

Abolishing the Income Tax,

as the members now here are equally divided on the subject. They are waiting for the return of Mr. McCarty before voting on the question.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Senate laid aside

The Steamship Subsidy Bills

to take up the Pension bill. It was regarded by the friends of subsidies as a test vote, and it looks now as though all the various schemes would go over until next session.

The "Japs" in the House.

Speaker Blaine introduced the Japanese to the floor of the House, where they attracted considerable attention. They were then escorted to the diplomatic gallery.

The House has

The Naval Appropriation Bill

under consideration. The appropriation for League Island, as usual, consumes a large amount of time.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Fire in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Feb. 3.—A fire broke out last night in the finishing shop of Bartley & Co.'s engine factory, on Mill street. A high wind was blowing, and there being a good deal of wood-work in the building, the fire raged with great fury. The exertions of the fire brigade were comparatively valueless, and the shops are totally destroyed. Loss over $20,000; partially covered by insurance. Over 150 hands are thrown out of employment.

Nova Scotia Legislature.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Feb. 3.—The Legislature was opened to-day by Lieut.-Govenor General Doyle, with the usual formalities. After alluding to several matters of a purely local nature the Governor said:—The markets of the United States being at present virtually closed against the coal of Nova Scotia, mining operations in our extensive coal districts have been materially retarded, but we believe the daily increasing demand for this most necessary article of consumption will before long open to the enterprising owners of our coal fields a more extensive market than is at present enjoyed, and confer on the province the great benefits which so important a branch of industry is, if unfettered by prejudicial restrictions, calculated to impart.

The Annexation Question.

QUEBEC, Feb. 3.—The annexation sentiments attributed to leading manufacturers at Levis by a correspondent of the New York *Herald*, are positively denied by that gentleman.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Obituary.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 3.—Washington L. Riddich, member of the Virginia Senate from Nansemond county, died this morning in New Orleans.

Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railroad.

The Senate Committee this morning decided to report adversely to the bill amending the charter of the Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railroad so as to extend the road to Richmond.

In the case of Sands, implicated with Cahoon, the Court of Appeals also granted a new trial.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York Yacht Club.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—At the annual meeting of the New York Yacht Club the following officers were unanimously elected:—Commodore, James Gordon Bennett, Jr., owner of the Dauntless; Vice-Commodore, W. P. Douglass, owner of the Sappho; Rear-Commodore, Franklin Osgood, who won the Queen's Cup in his yacht Magic last summer.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Mayor Cahoon, of Richmond, Granted a New Trial.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 3.—The Court of Appeals this morning overruled the decision of the Hustings Court quashing the *venire facia* in case of Cahoon, and granted him a new trial.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 3.—Cotton dull and tending downwards, but not quotably lower; middling upland, 15@15¼c.; low middling, 14¾@14⅞c. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat—stock scarce and prices entirely unchanged. Corn—white Southern dull at 85@88c.; yellow Southern steady at 83c. Oats active at 56@58c. Mess pork and bacon easier but unchanged. Lard—better feeling at 13@13¼c. Whisky quiet at 95@95½c.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers, No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

LOST,

By the subscribers, their check, dated February 2, No. 752, on the MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, to order of Messrs. DREXEL & CO., amount FIFTEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THREE DOLLARS AND EIGHTY-SEVEN CENTS.

Payment of the above has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the check to

NAYLOR & CO.,
1t* No. 208 South FOURTH Street.

$5000 REWARD.

STOLEN on the night of February 2, 1871, from the KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK of Philadelphia, TWENTY-FOUR ($24,000) THOUSAND U. S. 5-20 Bonds of 1865, January and July, numbered as follows:—

39,067	151,565	203,516	203,551	204,331
68,716	203,510	203,517	204,262	204,332
68,717	203,511	203,518	204,328	204,333
71,864	203,514	203,519	204,329	204,334
171,564	203,515	203,520	204,330	

Also, FIVE THOUSAND ($5000) U. S. 5-20 Bonds of 1867, Nos. as follows:—

189,898 | 188,193 | 188,194 | 188,195 | 2157

Five Thousand Dollars will be paid for the recovery of the bonds, or in proportion to the amount recovered.

Information to be sent to

DAVID SCULL,
No. 918 FRANKLIN STREET,
Or C. T. YERKES, JR., & CO.,
2 3 No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

STOLEN.

From KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK, on the 2d of February, 1871, Seven Thousand Five-twenty Bonds of 1862 and 1864, May and November (Coupons), Nos. as follows:—

5,921	$1000	23,154	$1000
15,199	1000	23,155	1000
1,823	500	67,032	1000
1,824	500	67,231	1000

Any information of the above communicate to GEORGE DEHAVEN, No. 31 COLUMBIA Avenue; or C. T. YERKES, Jr., & Co., No. 20 S. THIRD Street, where a liberal reward will be given. 2 3 3t